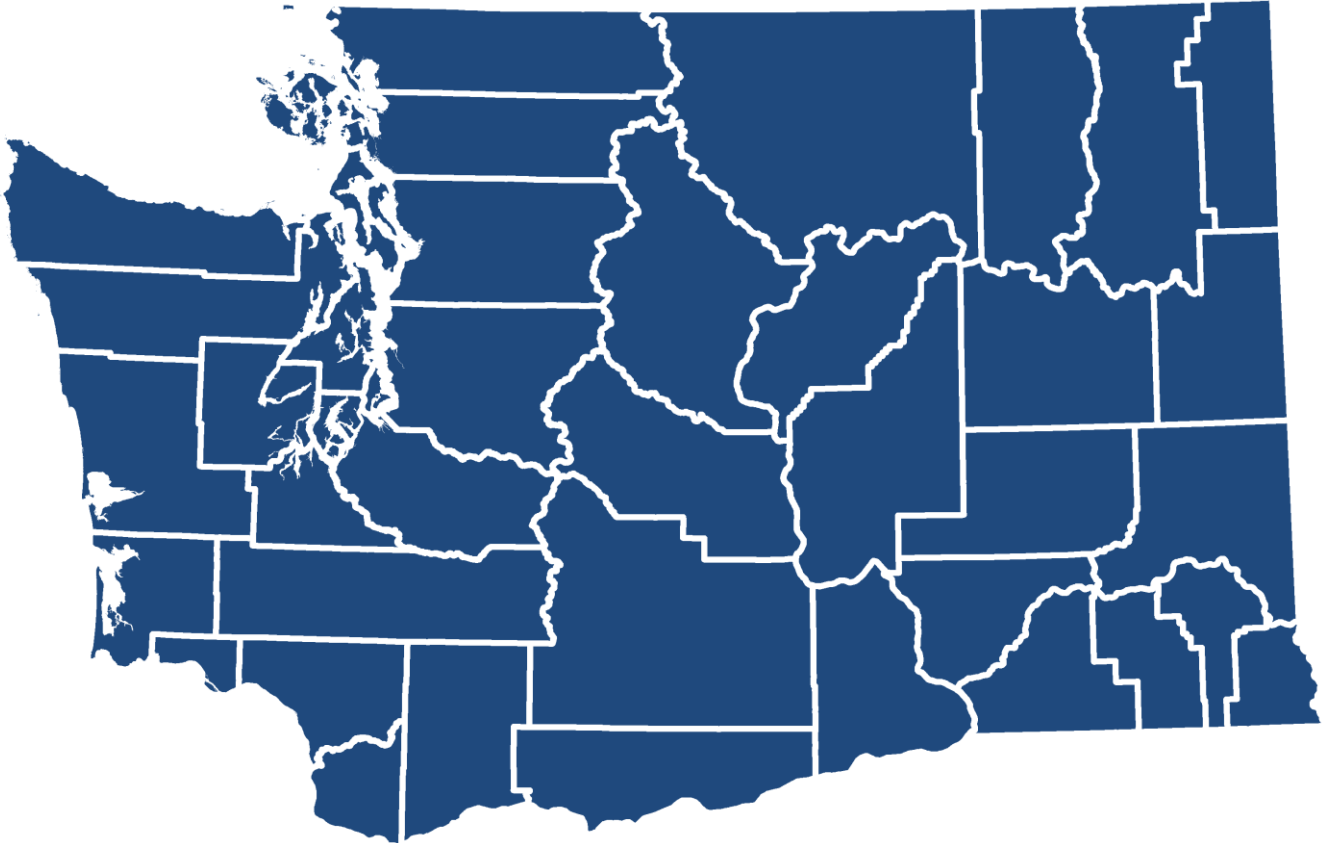# Risk and Protection Profile
for Substance Abuse Prevention in
Washington State

Jan 2020

Aaron Starks, MA, Irina V. Sharkova, PhD
David Mancuso, PhD

In conjunction with the
Washington State Health Care Authority
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Michael Langer, Deputy Director

Washington State
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & Health Services

Transforming lives

Research and Data Analysis Division

CORE
Community Outcome
& Risk Evaluation

Washington State

These tables provide a comprehensive update of archival data that assess the risk and prevention factors associated with youth substance abuse. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding and identifying trends in the risks of substance abuse among youth in Washington State.

In order to facilitate the prevention of substance abuse, researchers have identified the individual, family, peer, and community factors that put a young person at greater or lesser risk of using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. For nearly the past two decades, the Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) and the Research and Data Analysis Division at the DSHS have collected and published archival data to help state and local planners assess the risks of alcohol and substance abuse by youth in Washington State. The tables presented here are organized in a way that is consistent with the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

As a complement to the individual County Profiles, the tables in this report present the variation of each indicator for the state and across all counties. The data reported here are drawn from archival data, such as public agency records. The archival data come from the databases maintained by various state and local agencies as part of their routine business. Each archival indictor was selected for its usefulness as "proxy" measure for science-based risk and protective factors, and has been verified to be statistically correlated with problem use indicators.

For each indicator, county-level planners will find comparisons of their county with "Counties Like Us" (CLU). The CLU designation groups similar counties based on their share of young population, the number of deaths related to drug and alcohol use, and location within Washington State. (See the technical notes at the end of this report for further details).

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State, (Report4.15-40). That report and subsequent years' Profiles are available on the RDA website at: https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/rda/core-profile-archive.

Table of contents: (Resize document window to access navigation tabs)

Risk Factor: Indicator

The Profile displays *standardized scores* to allow comparison between indicators.
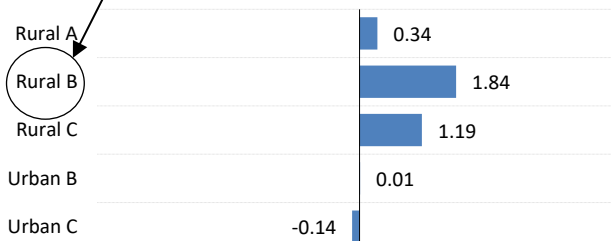See Technical Notes for a definition of a standardized score.
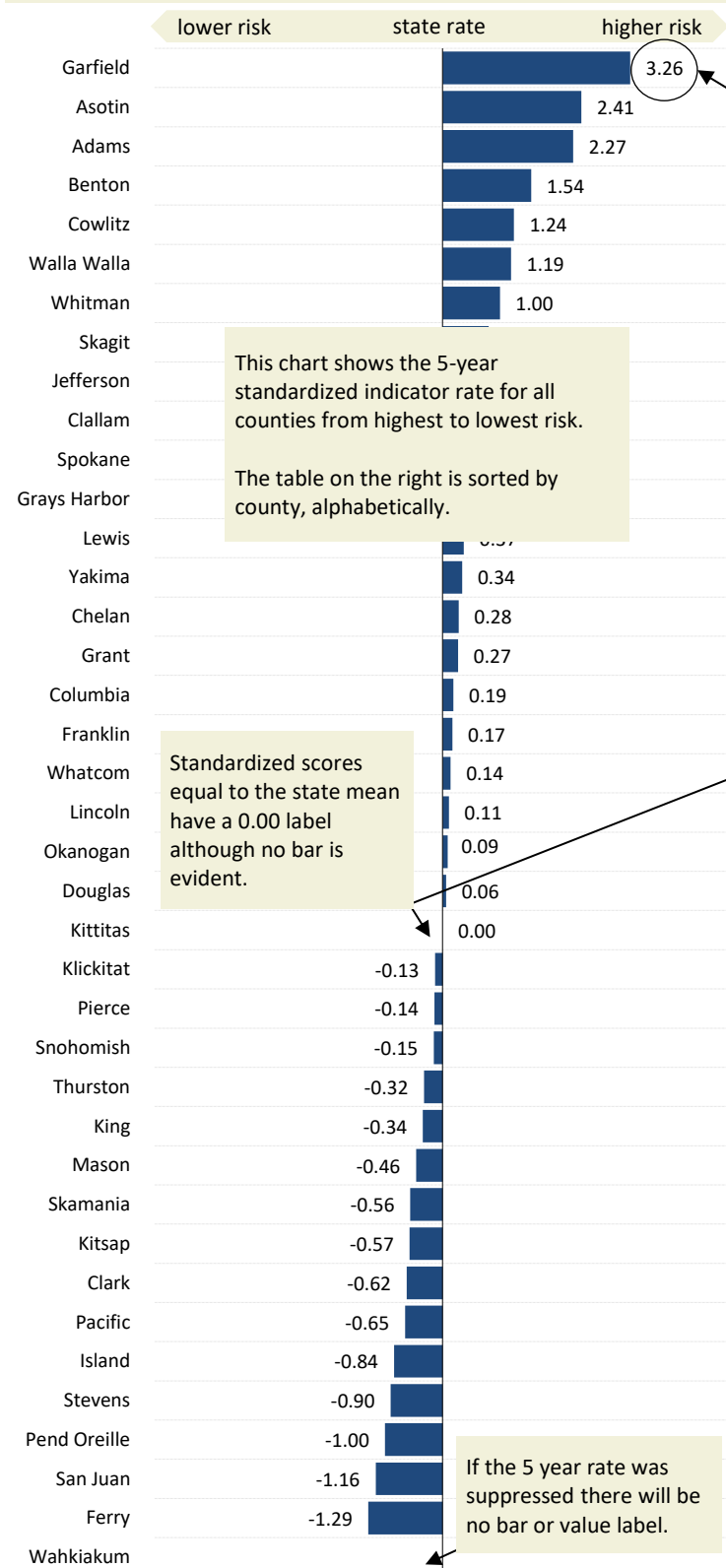
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	30.18	2.27	Rural B
Asotin			
Benton			
Chelan			
Clallam			
Clark			
Columbia	12.61	0.19	Rural B
Cowlitz	21.46	1.24	Rural C
Douglas	11.46	0.06	Rural B
Ferry	0	-1.29	Rural A
Franklin	12.41	0.17	Rural A
Garfield	38.62	3.26	Rural B
Grant	13.22	0.27	Rural A
Grays Harbor	14.71	0.44	Rural C
Island	3.83	-0.84	Rural C
Jefferson	16.99	0.71	Rural C
King	8.05	-0.34	Urban A
Kitsap	6.15	-0.57	Urban C
Kittitas	10.97	0.00	Rural B
Klickitat	9.82	-0.13	Rural A
Lewis	14.12	0.37	Rural C
Lincoln	11.85	0.11	Rural B
Mason	7.04	-0.46	Rural C
Okanogan	11.74	0.09	Rural A
Pacific	5.47	-0.65	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.49	-1.00	Rural A
Pierce	9.79	-0.14	Urban B
San Juan	1.09	-1.16	Rural C
Skagit	17.7	0.80	Rural C
Skamania	6.18	-0.56	Rural A
Snohomish	9.67	-0.15	Urban B
Spokane	15.09	0.49	Urban B
Stevens	3.34	-0.90	Rural B
Thurston	8.23	-0.32	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	21.05	1.19	Rural B
Whatcom	12.16	0.14	Urban C
Whitman	19.4	1.00	Rural B
Yakima	13.85	0.34	Urban C

Reading the Information:
Garfield County has the highest standardized risk score (3.26 above the state average). Garfield's risk is also much higher than similar counties (Rural B = 1.84).

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Bar chart (left): lower risk — state rate — higher risk

County	Score
Garfield	3.26
Asotin	2.41
Adams	2.27
Benton	1.54
Cowlitz	1.24
Walla Walla	1.19
Whitman	1.00
Skagit	
Jefferson	
Clallam	
Spokane	
Grays Harbor	
Lewis	0.37
Yakima	0.34
Chelan	0.28
Grant	0.27
Columbia	0.19
Franklin	0.17
Whatcom	0.14
Lincoln	0.11
Okanogan	0.09
Douglas	0.06
Kittitas	0.00
Klickitat	-0.13
Pierce	-0.14
Snohomish	-0.15
Thurston	-0.32
King	-0.34
Mason	-0.46
Skamania	-0.56
Kitsap	-0.57
Clark	-0.62
Pacific	-0.65
Island	-0.84
Stevens	-0.90
Pend Oreille	-1.00
San Juan	-1.16
Ferry	-1.29
Wahkiakum	

This chart shows the 5-year standardized indicator rate for all counties from highest to lowest risk.

The table on the right is sorted by county, alphabetically.

Standardized scores equal to the state mean have a 0.00 label although no bar is evident.

If the 5 year rate was suppressed there will be no bar or value label.

Counties Like Us

	Score
Rural A	0.34
Rural B	1.84
Rural C	1.19
Urban B	0.01
Urban C	-0.14

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-14)

This map uses the following groupings of standardized scores for risk level:

1.5 and above (highest)
.5 up to 1.5 (high)
.5 to -.5 (average)
-.5 down to -1.5 (low)
-1.5 and lower (lowest)
suppressed - no color

When there are no counties in a risk grouping the risk group is not listed on the legend definition for the map.

Level of Risk ◼ Highest ◼ High ◼ Average ◻ Low

Yearly State Rate

When the data source for this measure was last updated.

| | 12.42 | 11.94 | 11.15 | 10.63 | 8.78 |

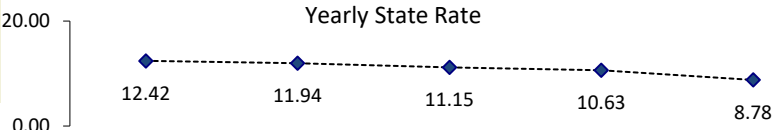| Updated: 12/28/2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	12.42	11.94	11.15	10.63	8.78	10.96
Arrests, 10-14	4,603	4,649	4,353	4,190	3,486	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	370,656	389,398	390,566	394,306	396,956	

If population estimates for a year are unavailable, the previous year estimate are used. (not shown)

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Techn... an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Washington State has transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting. Summary UCR collects eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, including all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

Each indicator graph is followed by data source and rate definitions as well as any special information for the data.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.
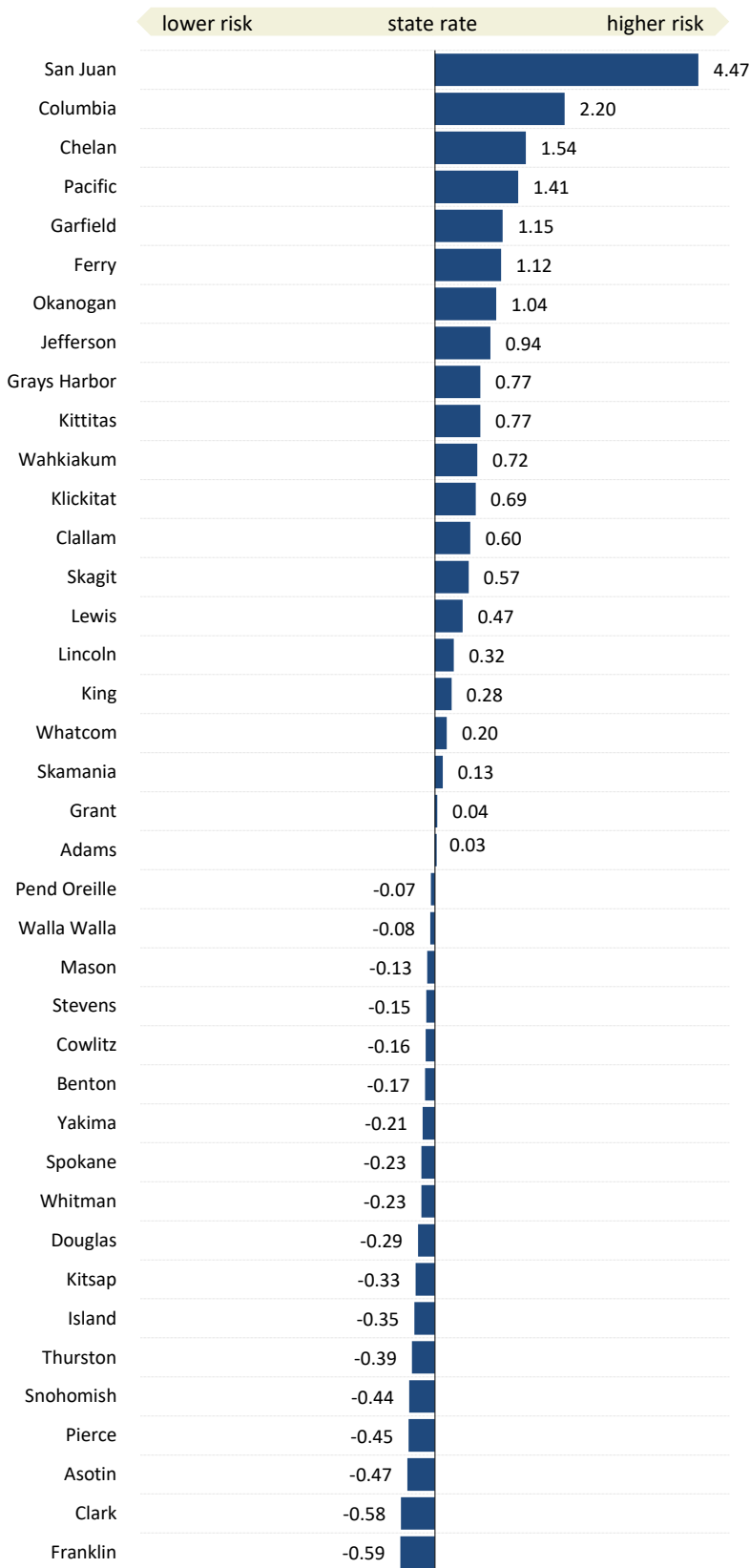**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Rate Formula

Rate = (numerator / denominator) x factor
Example in 2012: (4,603 / 370,656) x 1,000 = 1.90
Read the rate as 1.9 *arrests per 1,000 adolescents*.

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Availability of Drugs: Alcohol Retail Licenses

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
San Juan		4.47
Columbia		2.20
Chelan		1.54
Pacific		1.41
Garfield		1.15
Ferry		1.12
Okanogan		1.04
Jefferson		0.94
Grays Harbor		0.77
Kittitas		0.77
Wahkiakum		0.72
Klickitat		0.69
Clallam		0.60
Skagit		0.57
Lewis		0.47
Lincoln		0.32
King		0.28
Whatcom		0.20
Skamania		0.13
Grant		0.04
Adams		0.03
Pend Oreille	-0.07	
Walla Walla	-0.08	
Mason	-0.13	
Stevens	-0.15	
Cowlitz	-0.16	
Benton	-0.17	
Yakima	-0.21	
Spokane	-0.23	
Whitman	-0.23	
Douglas	-0.29	
Kitsap	-0.33	
Island	-0.35	
Thurston	-0.39	
Snohomish	-0.44	
Pierce	-0.45	
Asotin	-0.47	
Clark	-0.58	
Franklin	-0.59	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.16	0.03	Rural B
Asotin	1.56	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	1.92	-0.17	Urban C
Chelan	3.95	1.54	Rural B
Clallam	2.83	0.60	Rural C
Clark	1.43	-0.58	Urban C
Columbia	4.73	2.20	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.93	-0.16	Rural C
Douglas	1.78	-0.29	Rural B
Ferry	3.45	1.12	Rural A
Franklin	1.42	-0.59	Rural A
Garfield	3.48	1.15	Rural B
Grant	2.17	0.04	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.03	0.77	Rural C
Island	1.71	-0.35	Rural C
Jefferson	3.23	0.94	Rural C
King	2.45	0.28	Urban A
Kitsap	1.73	-0.33	Urban C
Kittitas	3.03	0.77	Rural B
Klickitat	2.94	0.69	Rural A
Lewis	2.68	0.47	Rural C
Lincoln	2.5	0.32	Rural B
Mason	1.96	-0.13	Rural C
Okanogan	3.35	1.04	Rural A
Pacific	3.79	1.41	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.04	-0.07	Rural A
Pierce	1.59	-0.45	Urban B
San Juan	7.42	4.47	Rural C
Skagit	2.8	0.57	Rural C
Skamania	2.28	0.13	Rural A
Snohomish	1.6	-0.44	Urban B
Spokane	1.85	-0.23	Urban B
Stevens	1.94	-0.15	Rural B
Thurston	1.66	-0.39	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.98	0.72	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.02	-0.08	Rural B
Whatcom	2.36	0.20	Urban C
Whitman	1.85	-0.23	Rural B
Yakima	1.87	-0.21	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.21
Rural B		1.01
Rural C		1.33
Urban B	-1.22	
Urban C	-0.95	
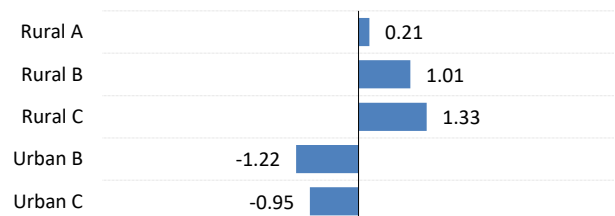
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol Retail Licenses

Level of Risk ▮ Highest ▮ High ▮ Average ▮ Low ▮ Lowest ▯ N/A

Yearly State Rate
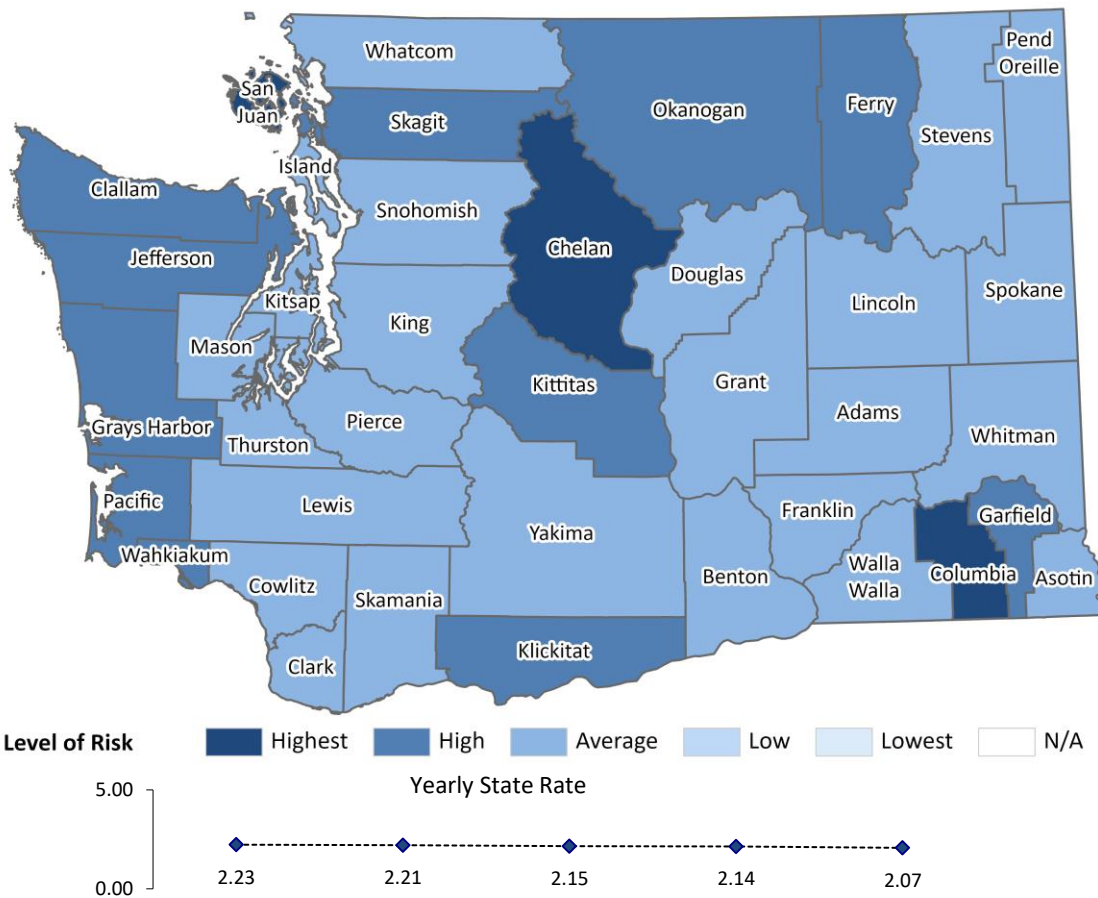
2.23	2.21	2.15	2.14	2.07

Updated: 1/7/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.23	2.21	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.16
Licenses	15,514	15,637	15,443	15,622	15,410	
Population	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data.

State Source: Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Availability of Drugs: Tobacco Retail and Vending Machine Licenses

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	Bar	Value
Columbia		3.06
San Juan		2.57
Ferry		2.14
Garfield		2.11
Lewis		1.49
Clallam		1.47
Wahkiakum		1.21
Grays Harbor		1.16
Okanogan		1.16
Pacific		1.13
Chelan		0.64
Grant		0.64
Skagit		0.59
Klickitat		0.41
Cowlitz		0.36
Kittitas		0.31
Yakima		0.26
Adams		0.23
Jefferson		0.23
Mason		0.21
Skamania		0.15
Whatcom		0.15
Lincoln		0.08
Pend Oreille		0.00
King		-0.10
Stevens		-0.10
Thurston		-0.10
Douglas		-0.13
Pierce		-0.13
Franklin		-0.18
Snohomish		-0.23
Spokane		-0.28
Benton		-0.31
Whitman		-0.33
Kitsap		-0.39
Walla Walla		-0.57
Asotin		-0.62
Island		-0.70
Clark		-0.72

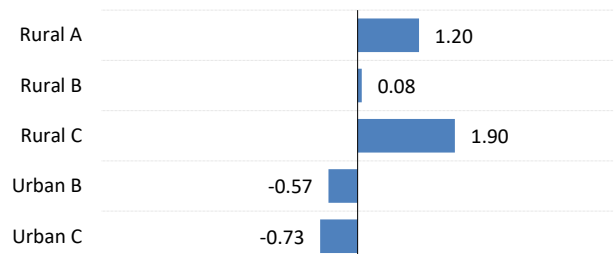| County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	0.94	0.23	Rural B
Asotin	0.61	-0.62	Rural B
Benton	0.73	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	1.1	0.64	Rural B
Clallam	1.42	1.47	Rural C
Clark	0.57	-0.72	Urban C
Columbia	2.04	3.06	Rural B
Cowlitz	0.99	0.36	Rural C
Douglas	0.8	-0.13	Rural B
Ferry	1.68	2.14	Rural A
Franklin	0.78	-0.18	Rural A
Garfield	1.67	2.11	Rural B
Grant	1.1	0.64	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.3	1.16	Rural C
Island	0.58	-0.70	Rural C
Jefferson	0.94	0.23	Rural C
King	0.81	-0.10	Urban A
Kitsap	0.7	-0.39	Urban C
Kittitas	0.97	0.31	Rural B
Klickitat	1.01	0.41	Rural A
Lewis	1.43	1.49	Rural C
Lincoln	0.88	0.08	Rural B
Mason	0.93	0.21	Rural C
Okanogan	1.3	1.16	Rural A
Pacific	1.29	1.13	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.85	0.00	Rural A
Pierce	0.8	-0.13	Urban B
San Juan	1.85	2.57	Rural C
Skagit	1.08	0.59	Rural C
Skamania	0.91	0.15	Rural A
Snohomish	0.76	-0.23	Urban B
Spokane	0.74	-0.28	Urban B
Stevens	0.81	-0.10	Rural B
Thurston	0.81	-0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.32	1.21	Rural C
Walla Walla	0.63	-0.57	Rural B
Whatcom	0.91	0.15	Urban C
Whitman	0.72	-0.33	Rural B
Yakima	0.95	0.26	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Group	Bar	Value
Rural A		1.20
Rural B		0.08
Rural C		1.90
Urban B		-0.57
Urban C		-0.73

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Tobacco Retail and Vending Machine Licenses

Level of Risk ■ Highest ■ High ■ Average ■ Low ■ Lowest □ N/A

Yearly State Rate

1.00

0.90   0.89   0.87   0.86   0.82

0.00
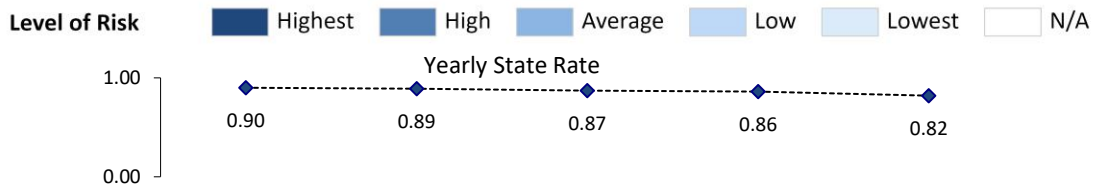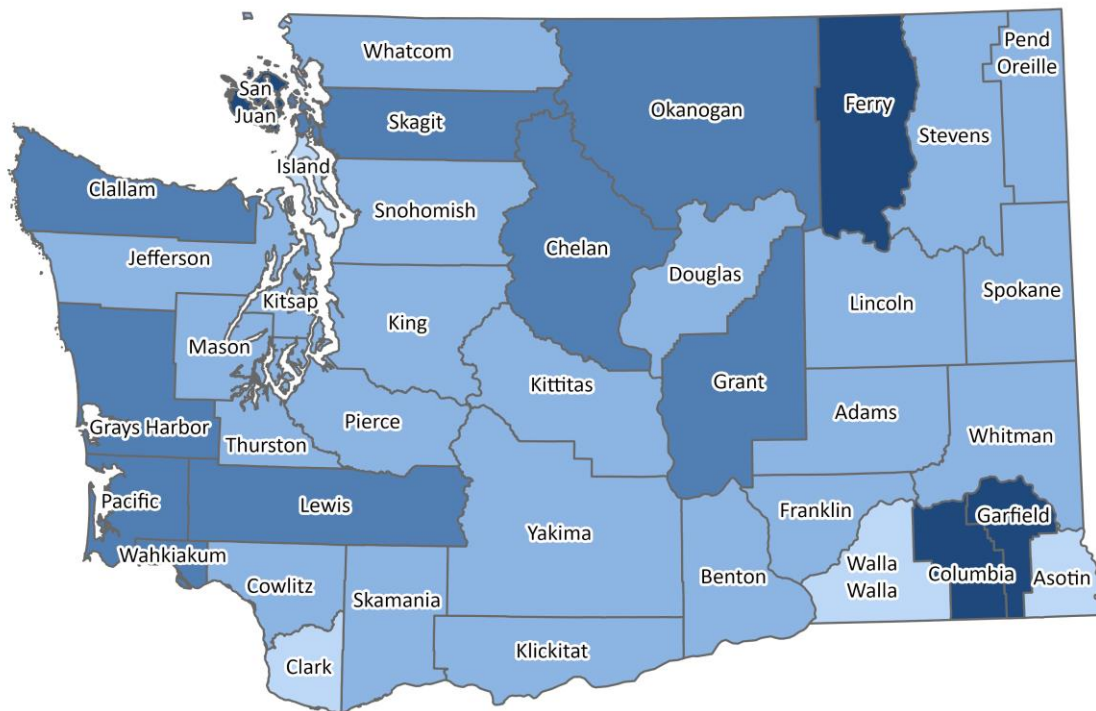
Updated: 1/7/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.87
Licenses	6,299	6,302	6,234	6,265	6,067	
Population	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products) and tobacco vending machines.

State Source: Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Extreme Deprivation: Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

| County	Chart Value
Yakima	2.27
Cowlitz	1.83
Grays Harbor	1.61
Adams	1.56
Grant	1.47
Asotin	1.46
Lewis	1.43
Pacific	1.33
Okanogan	1.23
Franklin	1.21
Pend Oreille	1.18
Stevens	1.07
Ferry	1.05
Mason	0.89
Spokane	0.88
Klickitat	0.76
Wahkiakum	0.64
Benton	0.61
Columbia	0.45
Pierce	0.45
Skagit	0.44
Clallam	0.44
Garfield	0.35
Skamania	0.27
Walla Walla	0.26
Douglas	0.17
Chelan	0.16
Clark	0.14
Thurston	0.02
Whatcom	-0.15
Jefferson	-0.19
Lincoln	-0.22
Kitsap	-0.48
Kittitas	-0.52
Snohomish	-0.65
King	-0.81
Island	-1.00
Whitman	-1.29
San Juan	-1.52

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	28.51	1.56	Rural B
Asotin	27.87	1.46	Rural B
Benton	22.47	0.61	Urban C
Chelan	19.57	0.16	Rural B
Clallam	21.35	0.44	Rural C
Clark	19.45	0.14	Urban C
Columbia	21.41	0.45	Rural B
Cowlitz	30.23	1.83	Rural C
Douglas	19.63	0.17	Rural B
Ferry	25.27	1.05	Rural A
Franklin	26.29	1.21	Rural A
Garfield	20.78	0.35	Rural B
Grant	27.93	1.47	Rural A
Grays Harbor	28.79	1.61	Rural C
Island	12.19	-1.00	Rural C
Jefferson	17.34	-0.19	Rural C
King	13.39	-0.81	Urban A
Kitsap	15.5	-0.48	Urban C
Kittitas	15.25	-0.52	Rural B
Klickitat	23.38	0.76	Rural A
Lewis	27.63	1.43	Rural C
Lincoln	17.13	-0.22	Rural B
Mason	24.23	0.89	Rural C
Okanogan	26.38	1.23	Rural A
Pacific	27.02	1.33	Rural C
Pend Oreille	26.1	1.18	Rural A
Pierce	21.4	0.45	Urban B
San Juan	8.91	-1.52	Rural C
Skagit	21.37	0.44	Rural C
Skamania	20.29	0.27	Rural A
Snohomish	14.43	-0.65	Urban B
Spokane	24.15	0.88	Urban B
Stevens	25.35	1.07	Rural B
Thurston	18.66	0.02	Urban C
Wahkiakum	22.63	0.64	Rural C
Walla Walla	20.19	0.26	Rural B
Whatcom	17.6	-0.15	Urban C
Whitman	10.37	-1.29	Rural B
Yakima	33.03	2.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.
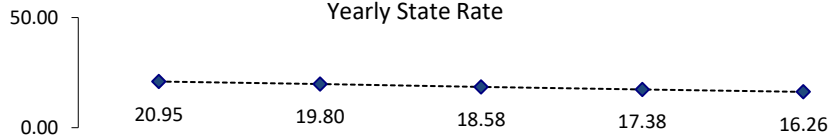
Counties Like Us

Category	Value
Rural A	1.77
Rural B	0.24
Rural C	1.04
Urban B	0.21
Urban C	0.53
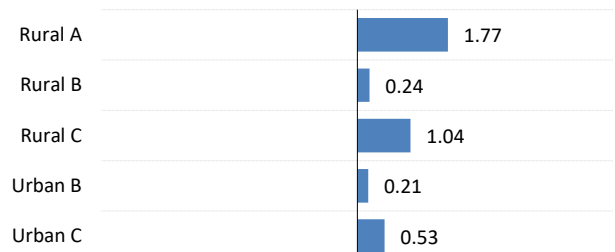
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)
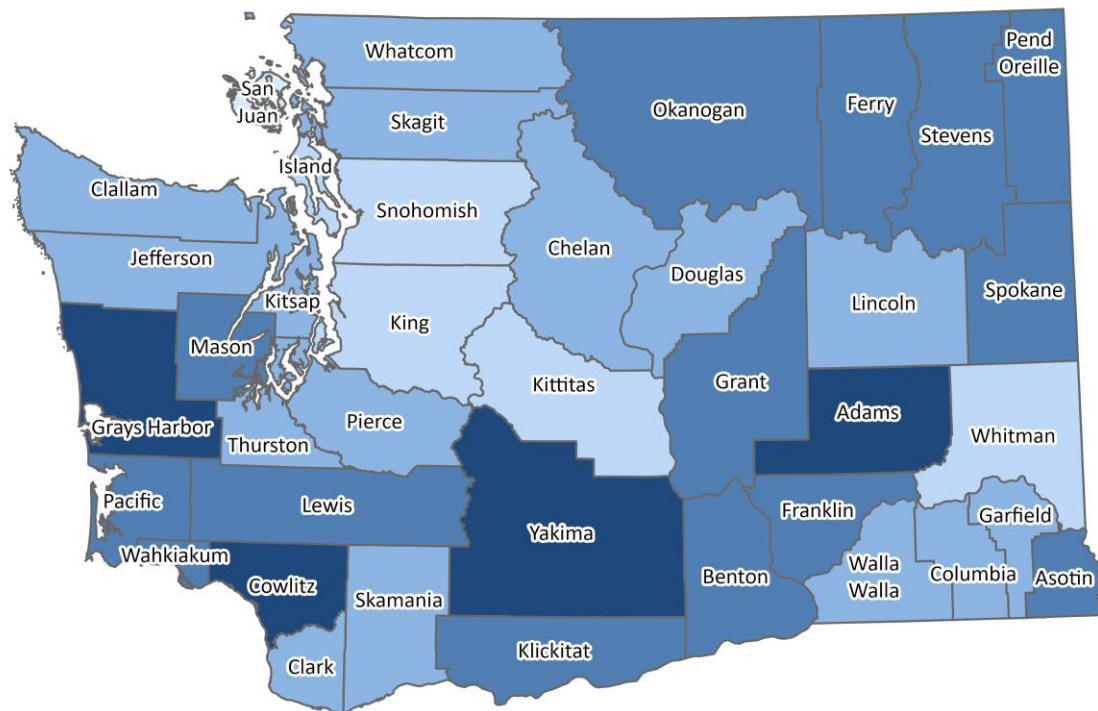
Level of Risk ■ Highest ■ High ■ Average ■ Low □ Lowest □ N/A

Yearly State Rate

	20.95	19.80	18.58	17.38	16.26

Updated: 8/15/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	20.95	19.80	18.58	17.38	16.26	18.56
Recipients	1,459,990	1,398,013	1,335,009	1,270,574	1,207,364	
All Persons	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the fiscal year, per 100 persons (all ages). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Extreme Deprivation: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	Bar	Value
Cowlitz		2.31
Wahkiakum		1.92
Pend Oreille		1.89
Asotin		1.84
Lewis		1.78
Pacific		1.72
Grays Harbor		1.65
Mason		1.56
Yakima		1.38
Garfield		1.12
Klickitat		1.00
Spokane		0.73
Columbia		0.63
Stevens		0.58
Clallam		0.57
Grant		0.55
Pierce		0.46
Ferry		0.41
Jefferson		0.38
Skamania		0.32
Benton		0.27
Adams		0.19
Franklin		0.09
Skagit		0.02
Thurston		-0.01
Walla Walla		-0.03
Okanogan		-0.05
Clark		-0.16
Whatcom		-0.24
Chelan		-0.31
Douglas		-0.35
Kitsap		-0.37
Lincoln		-0.37
Kittitas		-0.42
King		-0.61
Snohomish		-0.67
Whitman		-0.83
Island		-0.94
San Juan		-1.35

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.27	0.19	Rural B
Asotin	10.62	1.84	Rural B
Benton	6.47	0.27	Urban C
Chelan	4.94	-0.31	Rural B
Clallam	7.26	0.57	Rural C
Clark	5.34	-0.16	Urban C
Columbia	7.41	0.63	Rural B
Cowlitz	11.86	2.31	Rural C
Douglas	4.84	-0.35	Rural B
Ferry	6.84	0.41	Rural A
Franklin	5.99	0.09	Rural A
Garfield	8.71	1.12	Rural B
Grant	7.21	0.55	Rural A
Grays Harbor	10.11	1.65	Rural C
Island	3.28	-0.94	Rural C
Jefferson	6.75	0.38	Rural C
King	4.15	-0.61	Urban A
Kitsap	4.78	-0.37	Urban C
Kittitas	4.64	-0.42	Rural B
Klickitat	8.39	1.00	Rural A
Lewis	10.46	1.78	Rural C
Lincoln	4.78	-0.37	Rural B
Mason	9.88	1.56	Rural C
Okanogan	5.62	-0.05	Rural A
Pacific	10.31	1.72	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.74	1.89	Rural A
Pierce	6.97	0.46	Urban B
San Juan	2.2	-1.35	Rural C
Skagit	5.82	0.02	Rural C
Skamania	6.6	0.32	Rural A
Snohomish	4	-0.67	Urban B
Spokane	7.68	0.73	Urban B
Stevens	7.28	0.58	Rural B
Thurston	5.74	-0.01	Urban C
Wahkiakum	10.82	1.92	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.69	-0.03	Rural B
Whatcom	5.13	-0.24	Urban C
Whitman	3.58	-0.83	Rural B
Yakima	9.41	1.38	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

	Value
Rural A	0.73
Rural B	-0.11
Rural C	1.93
Urban B	0.24
Urban C	0.37

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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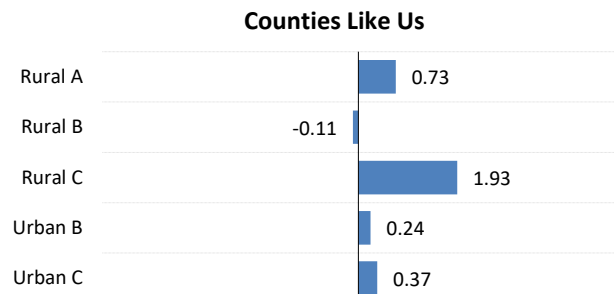
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients
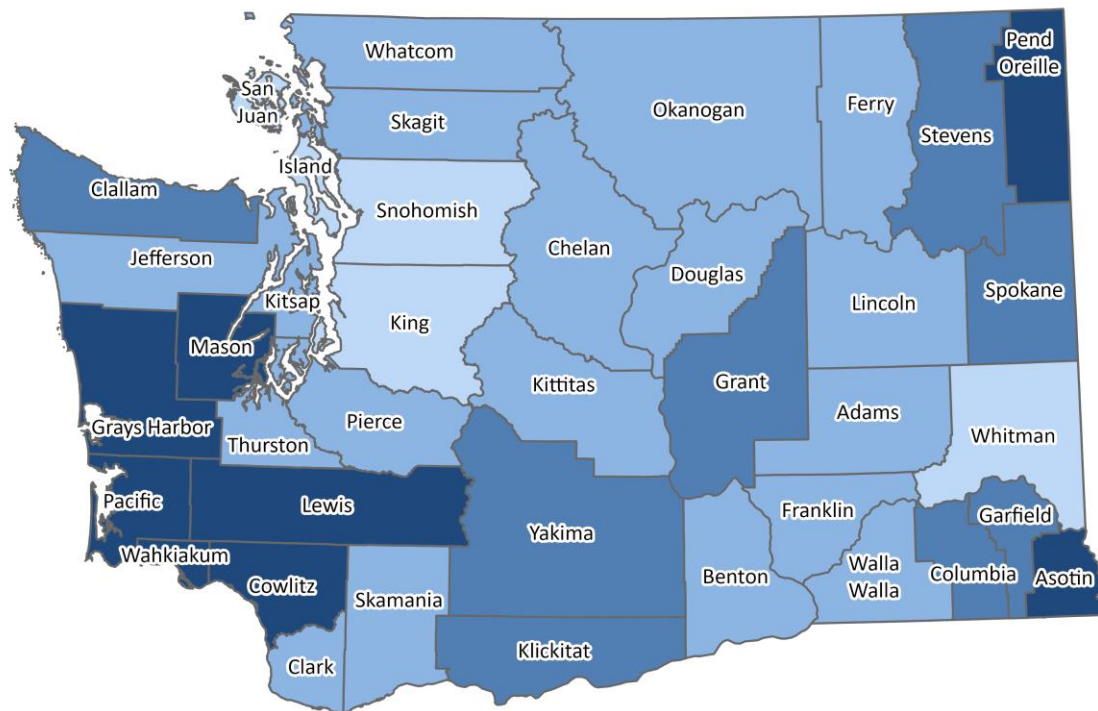
Level of Risk — Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A

Yearly State Rate
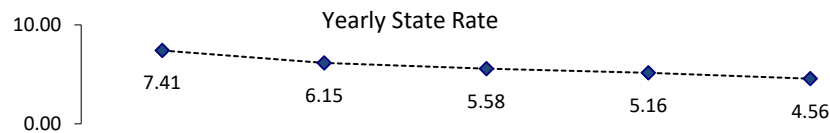
7.41   6.15   5.58   5.16   4.56

Updated: 8/15/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	7.41	6.15	5.58	5.16	4.56	5.76
TANF Children	117,725	98,623	90,764	85,156	76,004	
Children, birth-17	1,588,402	1,602,761	1,625,781	1,649,573	1,666,904	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the fiscal year, per 100 children (age birth-17). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

8

Extreme Deprivation: Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)
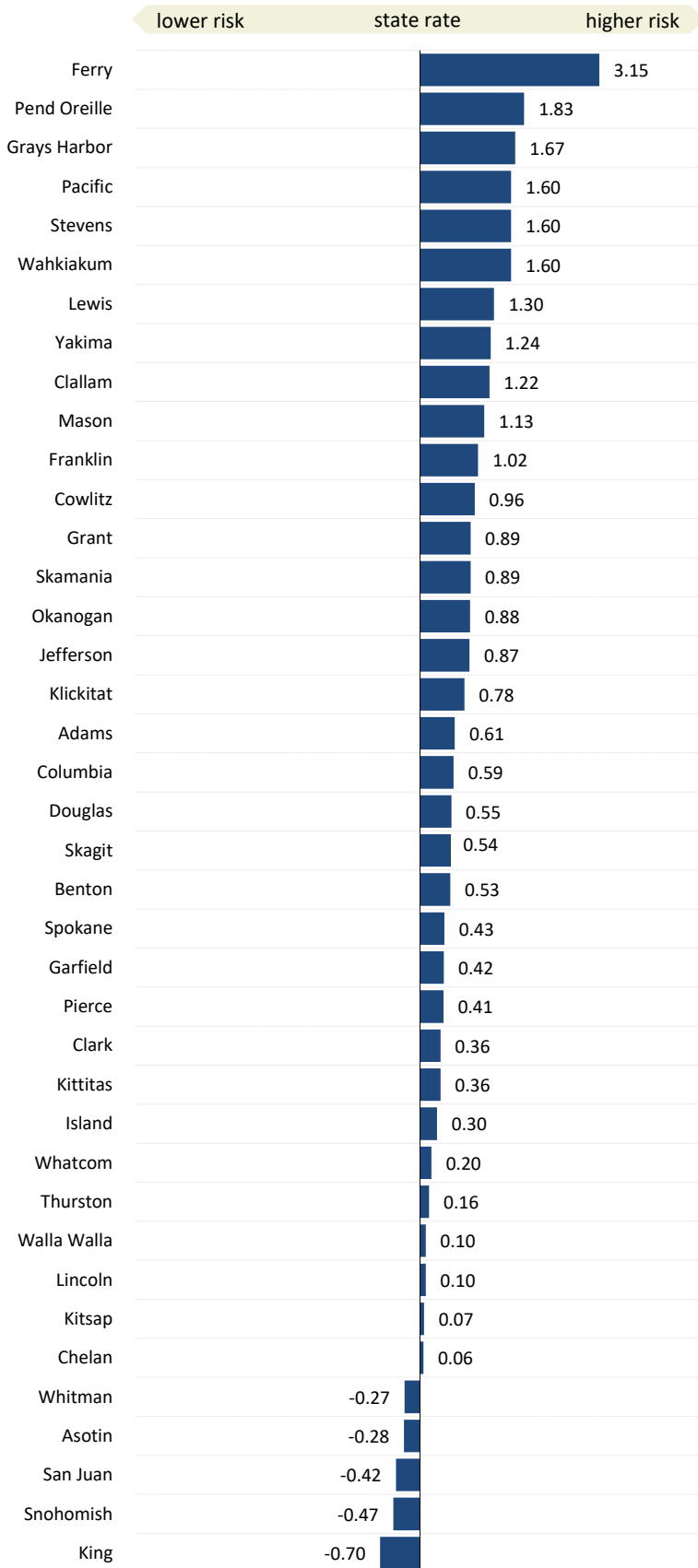
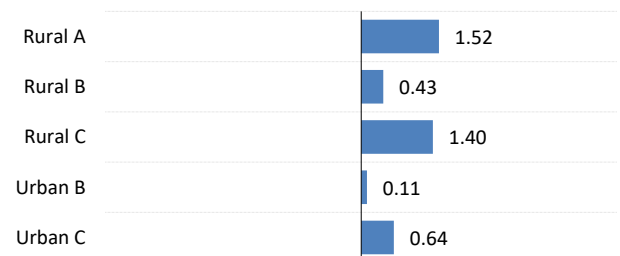|		Standardized	Counties Like
County	5 yr Rate	Score	Us (CLU)
Adams	6.43	0.61	Rural B
Asotin	4.79	-0.28	Rural B
Benton	6.27	0.53	Urban C
Chelan	5.41	0.06	Rural B
Clallam	7.54	1.22	Rural C
Clark	5.96	0.36	Urban C
Columbia	6.38	0.59	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.07	0.96	Rural C
Douglas	6.31	0.55	Rural B
Ferry	11.1	3.15	Rural A
Franklin	7.18	1.02	Rural A
Garfield	6.07	0.42	Rural B
Grant	6.94	0.89	Rural A
Grays Harbor	8.37	1.67	Rural C
Island	5.86	0.30	Rural C
Jefferson	6.9	0.87	Rural C
King	4.01	-0.70	Urban A
Kitsap	5.42	0.07	Urban C
Kittitas	5.96	0.36	Rural B
Klickitat	6.73	0.78	Rural A
Lewis	7.69	1.30	Rural C
Lincoln	5.48	0.10	Rural B
Mason	7.39	1.13	Rural C
Okanogan	6.92	0.88	Rural A
Pacific	8.25	1.60	Rural C
Pend Oreille	8.67	1.83	Rural A
Pierce	6.06	0.41	Urban B
San Juan	4.52	-0.42	Rural C
Skagit	6.3	0.54	Rural C
Skamania	6.93	0.89	Rural A
Snohomish	4.43	-0.47	Urban B
Spokane	6.1	0.43	Urban B
Stevens	8.24	1.60	Rural B
Thurston	5.6	0.16	Urban C
Wahkiakum	8.24	1.60	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.49	0.10	Rural B
Whatcom	5.66	0.20	Urban C
Whitman	4.8	-0.27	Rural B
Yakima	7.59	1.24	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

lower risk — state rate — higher risk

County	Standardized Score
Ferry	3.15
Pend Oreille	1.83
Grays Harbor	1.67
Pacific	1.60
Stevens	1.60
Wahkiakum	1.60
Lewis	1.30
Yakima	1.24
Clallam	1.22
Mason	1.13
Franklin	1.02
Cowlitz	0.96
Grant	0.89
Skamania	0.89
Okanogan	0.88
Jefferson	0.87
Klickitat	0.78
Adams	0.61
Columbia	0.59
Douglas	0.55
Skagit	0.54
Benton	0.53
Spokane	0.43
Garfield	0.42
Pierce	0.41
Clark	0.36
Kittitas	0.36
Island	0.30
Whatcom	0.20
Thurston	0.16
Walla Walla	0.10
Lincoln	0.10
Kitsap	0.07
Chelan	0.06
Whitman	-0.27
Asotin	-0.28
San Juan	-0.42
Snohomish	-0.47
King	-0.70

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.52
Rural B	0.43
Rural C	1.40
Urban B	0.11
Urban C	0.64

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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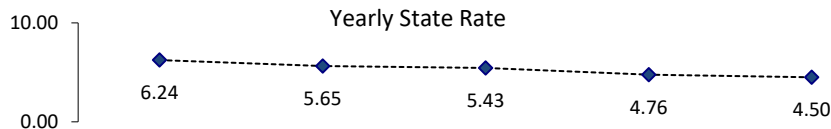
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)
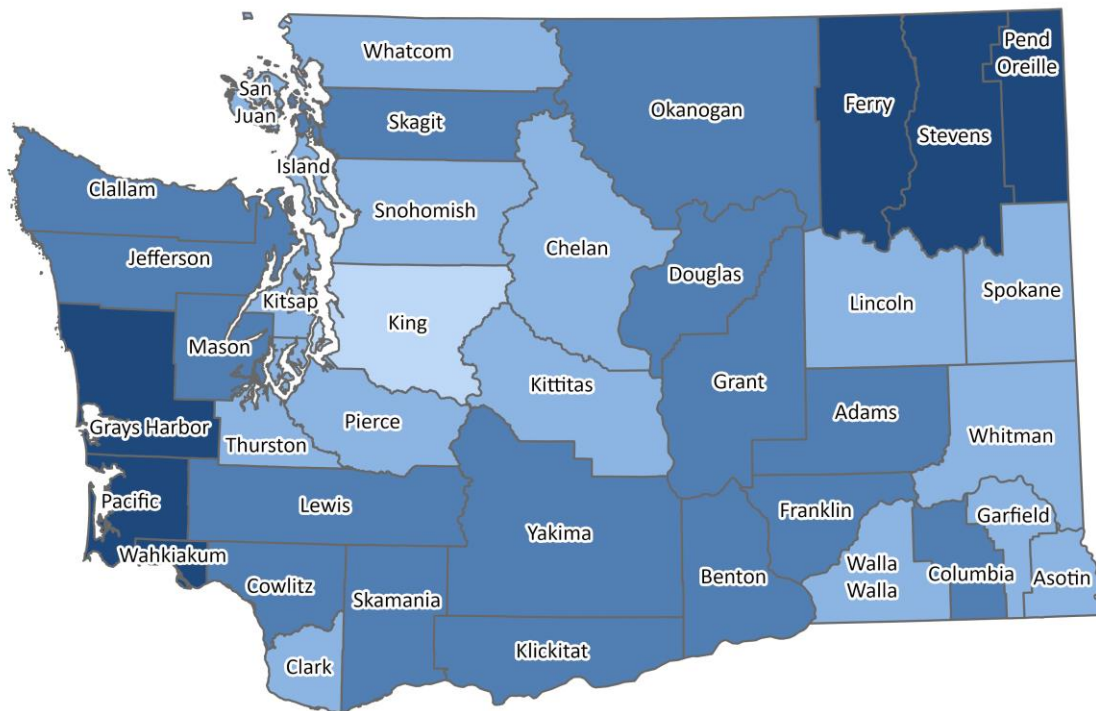
Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A

Yearly State Rate

	6.24	5.65	5.43	4.76	4.50

10.00

0.00

Updated: 6/4/2019

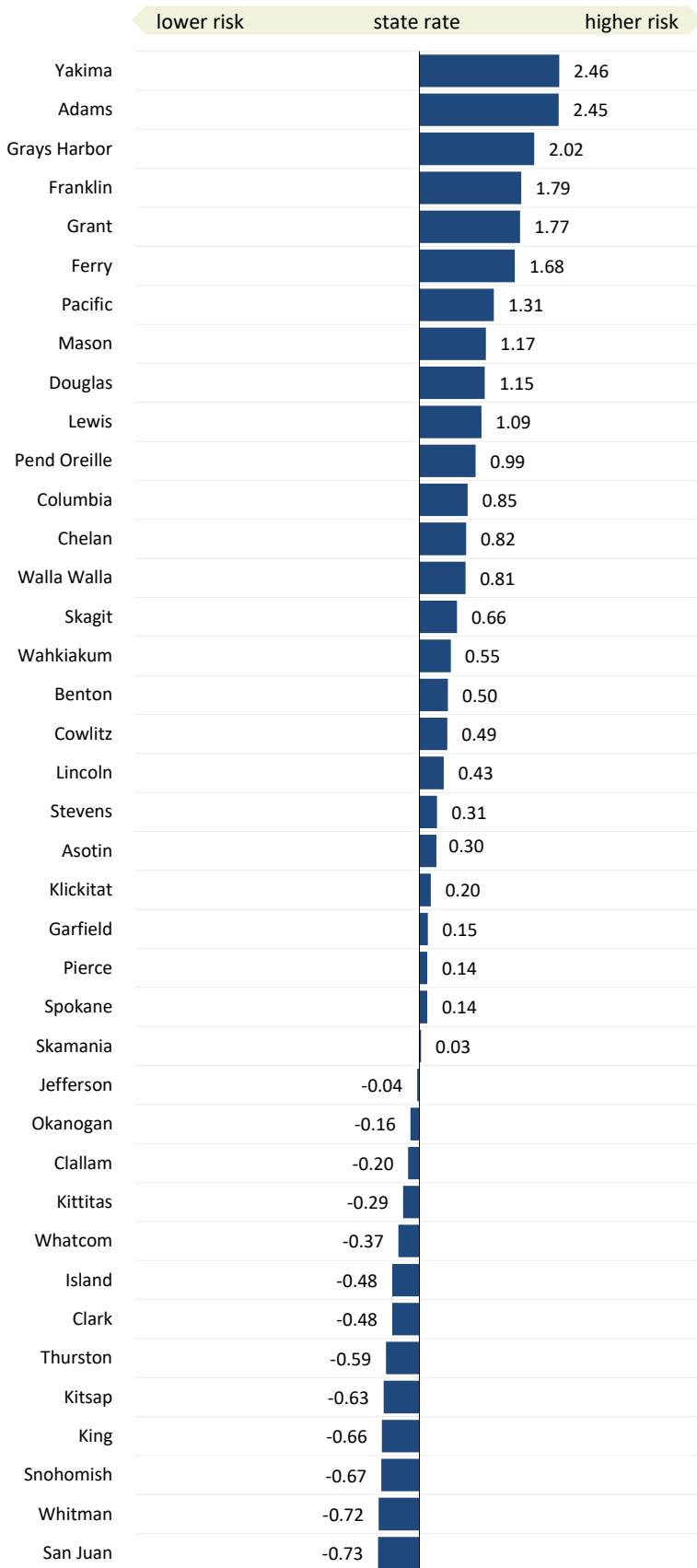|	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	6.24	5.65	5.43	4.76	4.50	5.30
Unemployed, 16+	217,821	200,251	198,002	177,292	170,797	
Labor Force,16+	3,488,186	3,544,245	3,643,885	3,724,721	3,793,095	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The rate is unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. The monthly numbers are a snapshot in time done approximately the 12th of each month. A yearly estimate is then produced by averaging the monthly numbers. The last year of data should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

10

Extreme Deprivation: Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County (chart)	Value
Yakima	2.46
Adams	2.45
Grays Harbor	2.02
Franklin	1.79
Grant	1.77
Ferry	1.68
Pacific	1.31
Mason	1.17
Douglas	1.15
Lewis	1.09
Pend Oreille	0.99
Columbia	0.85
Chelan	0.82
Walla Walla	0.81
Skagit	0.66
Wahkiakum	0.55
Benton	0.50
Cowlitz	0.49
Lincoln	0.43
Stevens	0.31
Asotin	0.30
Klickitat	0.20
Garfield	0.15
Pierce	0.14
Spokane	0.14
Skamania	0.03
Jefferson	-0.04
Okanogan	-0.16
Clallam	-0.20
Kittitas	-0.29
Whatcom	-0.37
Island	-0.48
Clark	-0.48
Thurston	-0.59
Kitsap	-0.63
King	-0.66
Snohomish	-0.67
Whitman	-0.72
San Juan	-0.73

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	79.6	2.45	Rural B
Asotin	48.57	0.30	Rural B
Benton	51.45	0.50	Urban C
Chelan	56.12	0.82	Rural B
Clallam	41.37	-0.20	Rural C
Clark	37.31	-0.48	Urban C
Columbia	56.53	0.85	Rural B
Cowlitz	51.3	0.49	Rural C
Douglas	60.93	1.15	Rural B
Ferry	68.48	1.68	Rural A
Franklin	70.1	1.79	Rural A
Garfield	46.52	0.15	Rural B
Grant	69.78	1.77	Rural A
Grays Harbor	73.46	2.02	Rural C
Island	37.38	-0.48	Rural C
Jefferson	43.77	-0.04	Rural C
King	34.71	-0.66	Urban A
Kitsap	35.18	-0.63	Urban C
Kittitas	40.11	-0.29	Rural B
Klickitat	47.14	0.20	Rural A
Lewis	59.97	1.09	Rural C
Lincoln	50.53	0.43	Rural B
Mason	61.19	1.17	Rural C
Okanogan	42.04	-0.16	Rural A
Pacific	63.19	1.31	Rural C
Pend Oreille	58.55	0.99	Rural A
Pierce	46.36	0.14	Urban B
San Juan	33.77	-0.73	Rural C
Skagit	53.87	0.66	Rural C
Skamania	44.7	0.03	Rural A
Snohomish	34.64	-0.67	Urban B
Spokane	46.34	0.14	Urban B
Stevens	48.76	0.31	Rural B
Thurston	35.72	-0.59	Urban C
Wahkiakum	52.24	0.55	Rural C
Walla Walla	56.04	0.81	Rural B
Whatcom	39	-0.37	Urban C
Whitman	33.85	-0.72	Rural B
Yakima	79.82	2.46	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

CLU	Value
Rural A	1.81
Rural B	0.94
Rural C	0.90
Urban B	-0.22
Urban C	0.28
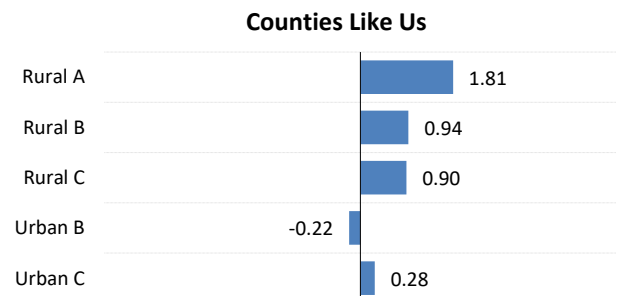
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch

Level of Risk ◼ Highest ◼ High ◼ Average ◻ Low ◻ Lowest ◻ N/A

Yearly State Rate

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	45.50	45.60	44.51	43.49	42.50
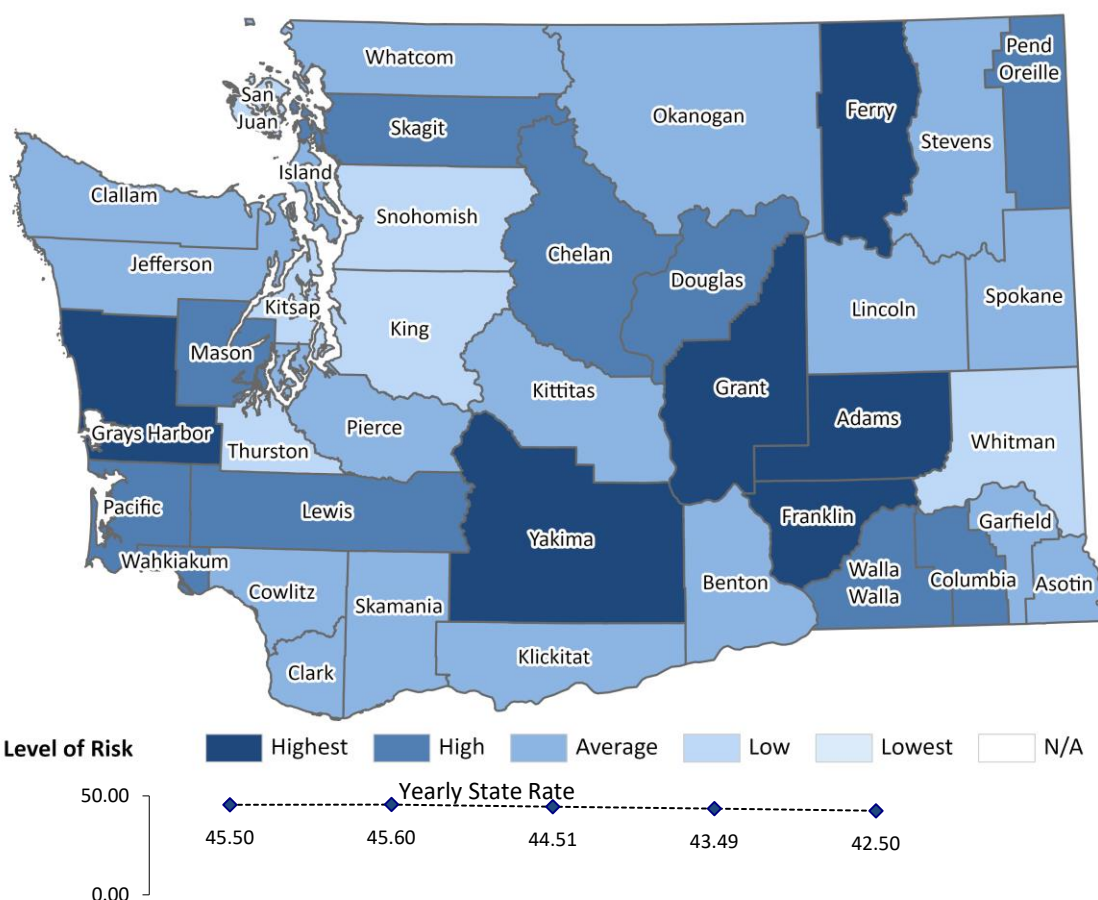
Updated: 6/4/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	45.50	45.60	44.51	43.49	42.50	44.30
Eligible Students	476,210	483,219	476,932	471,790	465,407	
Enrolled Students	1,046,716	1,059,691	1,071,419	1,084,724	1,095,075	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The students eligible for free or reduced price lunch per 100 students enrolled. Eligibility requirements are discussed in Technical Notes.

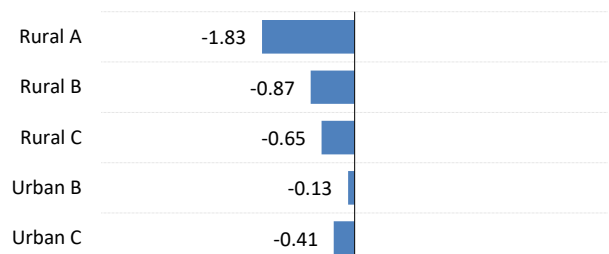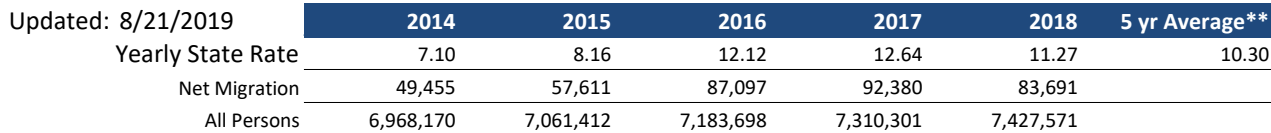**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

12

Transitions and Mobility: Net Migration

lower risk	state rate	higher risk
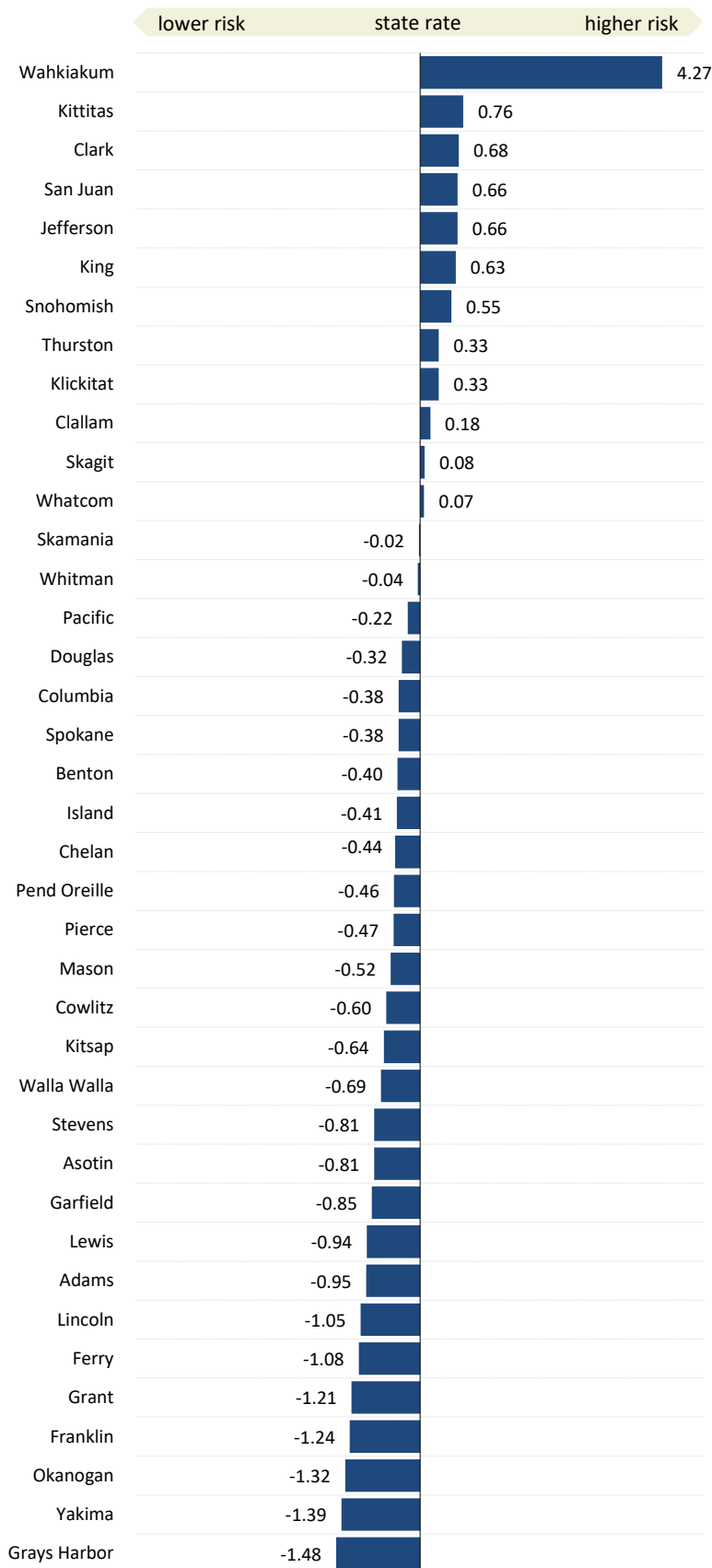
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	-4.84	-0.95	Rural B
Asotin	5.63	-0.81	Rural B
Benton	7.98	-0.40	Urban C
Chelan	7.75	-0.44	Rural B
Clallam	11.34	0.18	Rural C
Clark	14.21	0.68	Urban C
Columbia	8.13	-0.38	Rural B
Cowlitz	6.87	-0.60	Rural C
Douglas	8.47	-0.32	Rural B
Ferry	4.08	-1.08	Rural A
Franklin	3.21	-1.24	Rural A
Garfield	-5.41	-0.85	Rural B
Grant	3.33	-1.21	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.82	-1.48	Rural C
Island	7.95	-0.41	Rural C
Jefferson	14.07	0.66	Rural C
King	13.93	0.63	Urban A
Kitsap	6.64	-0.64	Urban C
Kittitas	14.65	0.76	Rural B
Klickitat	12.18	0.33	Rural A
Lewis	4.89	-0.94	Rural C
Lincoln	4.25	-1.05	Rural B
Mason	7.29	-0.52	Rural C
Okanogan	2.73	-1.32	Rural A
Pacific	9.01	-0.22	Rural C
Pend Oreille	7.64	-0.46	Rural A
Pierce	7.6	-0.47	Urban B
San Juan	14.08	0.66	Rural C
Skagit	10.74	0.08	Rural C
Skamania	10.19	-0.02	Rural A
Snohomish	13.48	0.55	Urban B
Spokane	8.13	-0.38	Urban B
Stevens	5.66	-0.81	Rural B
Thurston	12.22	0.33	Urban C
Wahkiakum	34.81	4.27	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.33	-0.69	Rural B
Whatcom	10.7	0.07	Urban C
Whitman	10.07	-0.04	Rural B
Yakima	-2.35	-1.39	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Chart (left) — Standardized Score by County:

County	Score
Wahkiakum	4.27
Kittitas	0.76
Clark	0.68
San Juan	0.66
Jefferson	0.66
King	0.63
Snohomish	0.55
Thurston	0.33
Klickitat	0.33
Clallam	0.18
Skagit	0.08
Whatcom	0.07
Skamania	-0.02
Whitman	-0.04
Pacific	-0.22
Douglas	-0.32
Columbia	-0.38
Spokane	-0.38
Benton	-0.40
Island	-0.41
Chelan	-0.44
Pend Oreille	-0.46
Pierce	-0.47
Mason	-0.52
Cowlitz	-0.60
Kitsap	-0.64
Walla Walla	-0.69
Stevens	-0.81
Asotin	-0.81
Garfield	-0.85
Lewis	-0.94
Adams	-0.95
Lincoln	-1.05
Ferry	-1.08
Grant	-1.21
Franklin	-1.24
Okanogan	-1.32
Yakima	-1.39
Grays Harbor	-1.48

Counties Like Us

Group	Value
Rural A	-1.83
Rural B	-0.87
Rural C	-0.65
Urban B	-0.13
Urban C	-0.41

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Net Migration

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

7.10   8.16   12.12   12.64   11.27

Updated: 8/21/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	7.10	8.16	12.12	12.64	11.27	10.30
Net Migration	49,455	57,611	87,097	92,380	83,691	
All Persons	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area, per 1,000 persons. The Office of Financial Management estimates annual net migration for twelve months ending on March 31st of a given year. For example, annual net migration in 2009 refers to the period from April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009. Previously Net migration was calculated as a 3-year moving average which smooths changes over time. Now, annual rates, numerators and denominators are based on single-year data.
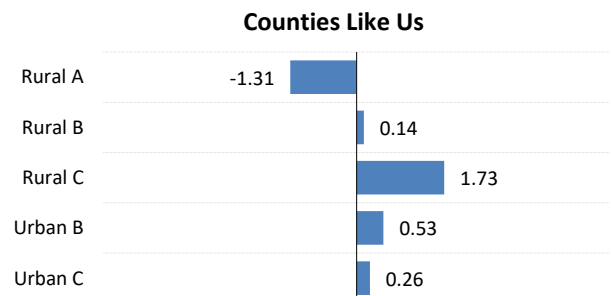
The map displays the standardized average net migration rates for the most recent 5-year period available. Since increases and decreases in population may cause disruption to the community, the absolute value of the net migration is used to calculate the 5-year standardized rate.

State Source: Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Transitions and Mobility: Existing Home Sales

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Columbia		2.48
Wahkiakum		2.14
Kittitas		1.88
Pacific		1.49
Island		1.41
Skamania		1.27
Grays Harbor		1.27
Benton		1.06
Jefferson		1.04
Garfield		0.90
San Juan		0.83
Mason		0.74
Pend Oreille		0.72
Skagit		0.56
Kitsap		0.44
Thurston		0.43
Spokane		0.36
Stevens		0.36
Pierce		0.34
Walla Walla		0.27
Whitman		0.05
Franklin		0.05
Clark		0.03
Whatcom	-0.02	
Lewis	-0.04	
Snohomish	-0.17	
Klickitat	-0.27	
King	-0.29	
Clallam	-0.33	
Douglas	-0.35	
Cowlitz	-0.37	
Asotin	-0.48	
Chelan	-0.56	
Okanogan	-0.84	
Grant	-0.89	
Yakima	-1.26	
Lincoln	-1.46	
Adams	-1.55	
Ferry	-1.64	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.81	-1.55	Rural B
Asotin	11.92	-0.48	Rural B
Benton	20.74	1.06	Urban C
Chelan	11.49	-0.56	Rural B
Clallam	12.78	-0.33	Rural C
Clark	14.84	0.03	Urban C
Columbia	28.86	2.48	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.57	-0.37	Rural C
Douglas	12.69	-0.35	Rural B
Ferry	5.3	-1.64	Rural A
Franklin	14.97	0.05	Rural A
Garfield	19.83	0.90	Rural B
Grant	9.61	-0.89	Rural A
Grays Harbor	21.94	1.27	Rural C
Island	22.78	1.41	Rural C
Jefferson	20.63	1.04	Rural C
King	13.03	-0.29	Urban A
Kitsap	17.22	0.44	Urban C
Kittitas	25.45	1.88	Rural B
Klickitat	13.16	-0.27	Rural A
Lewis	14.45	-0.04	Rural C
Lincoln	6.32	-1.46	Rural B
Mason	18.89	0.74	Rural C
Okanogan	9.88	-0.84	Rural A
Pacific	23.19	1.49	Rural C
Pend Oreille	18.79	0.72	Rural A
Pierce	16.64	0.34	Urban B
San Juan	19.42	0.83	Rural C
Skagit	17.91	0.56	Rural C
Skamania	21.96	1.27	Rural A
Snohomish	13.69	-0.17	Urban B
Spokane	16.76	0.36	Urban B
Stevens	16.72	0.36	Rural B
Thurston	17.16	0.43	Urban C
Wahkiakum	26.93	2.14	Rural C
Walla Walla	16.23	0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	14.58	-0.02	Urban C
Whitman	14.98	0.05	Rural B
Yakima	7.45	-1.26	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data..Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-1.31
Rural B	0.14
Rural C	1.73
Urban B	0.53
Urban C	0.26

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Existing Home Sales
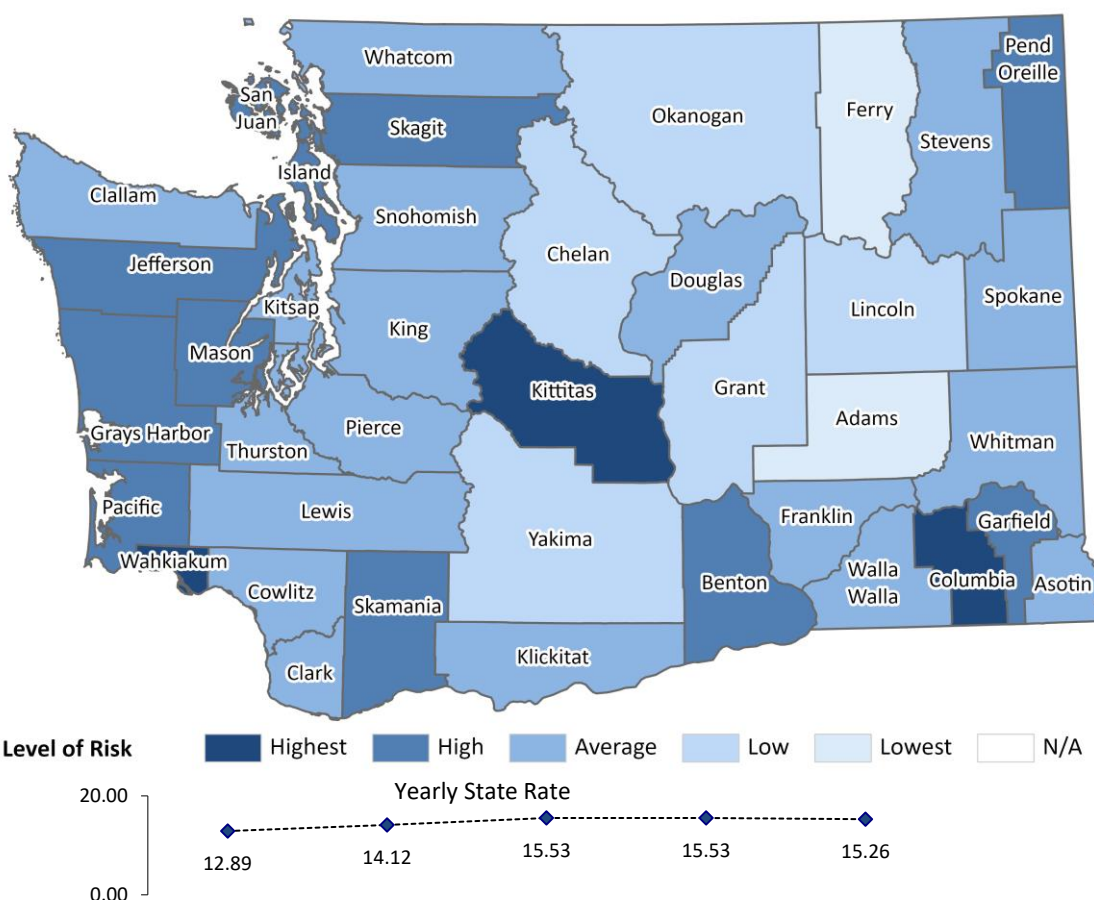
Level of Risk

| | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

20.00 —

12.89   14.12   15.53   15.53   15.26

0.00 —

Updated: 9/10/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	12.89	14.12	15.53	15.53	15.26	14.68
Sales	89,820	99,675	111,534	113,520	113,370	
All Persons	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations. Adjustments were made by the data provider to remove refinanced, rather than sold homes from the counts of sales.

State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University,U.S. Department of Commerce, C-40 Reports
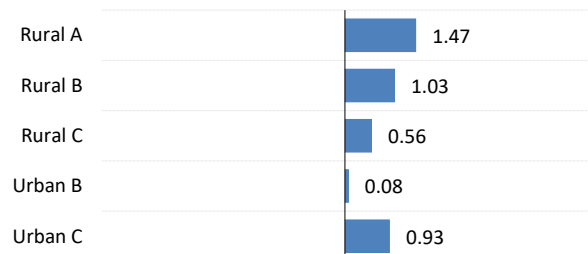**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

16

Transitions and Mobility: New Residence Construction

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

Left chart (Standardized Score by county):

- Kittitas — 3.03
- San Juan — 2.79
- Franklin — 1.61
- Jefferson — 1.53
- Clark — 1.29
- Chelan — 1.28
- Klickitat — 1.27
- Benton — 1.08
- Island — 0.74
- Douglas — 0.72
- Lincoln — 0.68
- Skamania — 0.64
- Pacific — 0.41
- Wahkiakum — 0.41
- Pend Oreille — 0.39
- Okanogan — 0.38
- Skagit — 0.38
- Thurston — 0.37
- Grays Harbor — 0.26
- Clallam — 0.24
- Whatcom — 0.16
- Snohomish — 0.09
- Kitsap — 0.09
- Grant — 0.07
- Walla Walla — 0.02
- Pierce — 0.01
- Spokane — 0.00
- Mason — -0.15
- Stevens — -0.20
- Cowlitz — -0.26
- Lewis — -0.41
- Adams — -0.49
- King — -0.61
- Whitman — -0.74
- Yakima — -0.88
- Asotin — -1.01
- Columbia — -1.08
- Ferry — -1.13
- Garfield — -1.54

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.23	-0.49	Rural B
Asotin	1.43	-1.01	Rural B
Benton	4.61	1.08	Urban C
Chelan	4.92	1.28	Rural B
Clallam	3.33	0.24	Rural C
Clark	4.93	1.29	Urban C
Columbia	1.32	-1.08	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.58	-0.26	Rural C
Douglas	4.07	0.72	Rural B
Ferry	1.25	-1.13	Rural A
Franklin	5.42	1.61	Rural A
Garfield	0.63	-1.54	Rural B
Grant	3.07	0.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.36	0.26	Rural C
Island	4.09	0.74	Rural C
Jefferson	5.3	1.53	Rural C
King	2.04	-0.61	Urban A
Kitsap	3.1	0.09	Urban C
Kittitas	7.58	3.03	Rural B
Klickitat	4.9	1.27	Rural A
Lewis	2.34	-0.41	Rural C
Lincoln	4.01	0.68	Rural B
Mason	2.74	-0.15	Rural C
Okanogan	3.55	0.38	Rural A
Pacific	3.59	0.41	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.56	0.39	Rural A
Pierce	2.99	0.01	Urban B
San Juan	7.22	2.79	Rural C
Skagit	3.55	0.38	Rural C
Skamania	3.94	0.64	Rural A
Snohomish	3.11	0.09	Urban B
Spokane	2.97	0.00	Urban B
Stevens	2.66	-0.20	Rural B
Thurston	3.53	0.37	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.59	0.41	Rural C
Walla Walla	3	0.02	Rural B
Whatcom	3.22	0.16	Urban C
Whitman	1.85	-0.74	Rural B
Yakima	1.63	-0.88	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data..Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

- Rural A — 1.47
- Rural B — 1.03
- Rural C — 0.56
- Urban B — 0.08
- Urban C — 0.93

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for New Residence Construction

Level of Risk

Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate

5.00

| 2.57 | 2.80 | 3.13 | 3.16 | 3.19 |

0.00
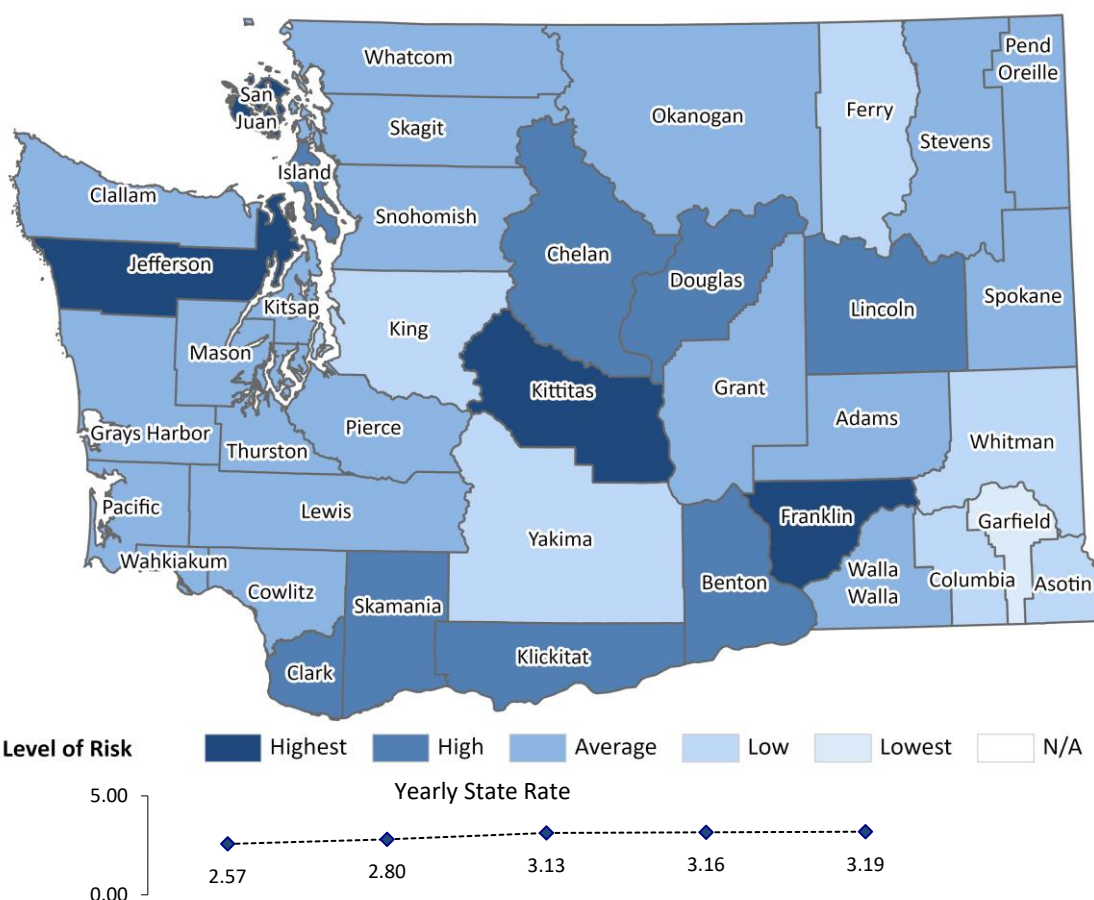
Updated: 9/10/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.57	2.80	3.13	3.16	3.19	2.97
New Residences	17,899	19,797	22,463	23,115	23,676	
All Persons	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, U.S. Department of Commerce, C-40 Reports
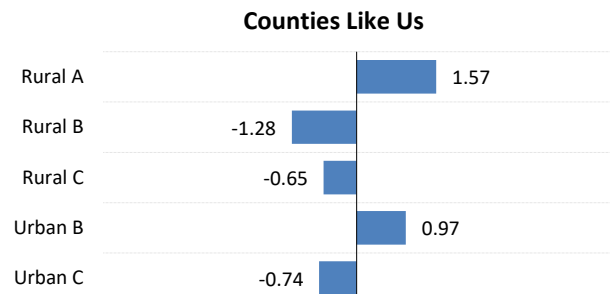**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

18

Adult Antisocial Behavior: Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	Bar Value
Ferry	1.94
Adams	1.87
Grant	1.30
Skamania	1.19
Pierce	0.58
Cowlitz	0.57
Snohomish	0.54
Grays Harbor	0.44
Walla Walla	0.35
Mason	0.33
Klickitat	0.26
Okanogan	0.21
Stevens	0.19
Columbia	0.13
Franklin	0.10
Skagit	0.09
Whatcom	-0.03
King	-0.05
Clark	-0.06
Yakima	-0.06
Spokane	-0.10
San Juan	-0.15
Thurston	-0.40
Kittitas	-0.47
Lincoln	-0.49
Island	-0.58
Pend Oreille	-0.64
Kitsap	-0.65
Benton	-0.69
Clallam	-0.93
Chelan	-1.01
Wahkiakum	-1.03
Jefferson	-1.04
Whitman	-1.10
Lewis	-1.11
Pacific	-1.46
Douglas	-1.62
Asotin	-1.70
Garfield	-3.27

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	16.01	1.87	Rural B
Asotin	10.51	-1.70	Rural B
Benton	12.06	-0.69	Urban C
Chelan	11.58	-1.01	Rural B
Clallam	11.69	-0.93	Rural C
Clark	13.03	-0.06	Urban C
Columbia	13.33	0.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.01	0.57	Rural C
Douglas	10.64	-1.62	Rural B
Ferry	16.12	1.94	Rural A
Franklin	13.28	0.10	Rural A
Garfield	8.09	-3.27	Rural B
Grant	15.13	1.30	Rural A
Grays Harbor	13.81	0.44	Rural C
Island	12.23	-0.58	Rural C
Jefferson	11.53	-1.04	Rural C
King	13.05	-0.05	Urban A
Kitsap	12.13	-0.65	Urban C
Kittitas	12.41	-0.47	Rural B
Klickitat	13.53	0.26	Rural A
Lewis	11.42	-1.11	Rural C
Lincoln	12.37	-0.49	Rural B
Mason	13.64	0.33	Rural C
Okanogan	13.45	0.21	Rural A
Pacific	10.88	-1.46	Rural C
Pend Oreille	12.15	-0.64	Rural A
Pierce	14.03	0.58	Urban B
San Juan	12.9	-0.15	Rural C
Skagit	13.27	0.09	Rural C
Skamania	14.97	1.19	Rural A
Snohomish	13.96	0.54	Urban B
Spokane	12.98	-0.10	Urban B
Stevens	13.42	0.19	Rural B
Thurston	12.52	-0.40	Urban C
Wahkiakum	11.54	-1.03	Rural C
Walla Walla	13.67	0.35	Rural B
Whatcom	13.08	-0.03	Urban C
Whitman	11.44	-1.10	Rural B
Yakima	13.03	-0.06	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

CLU	Value
Rural A	1.57
Rural B	-1.28
Rural C	-0.65
Urban B	0.97
Urban C	-0.74

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths

Map of Washington State counties showing Level of Risk:

Whatcom, San Juan, Skagit, Island, Clallam, Snohomish, Okanogan, Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Chelan, Jefferson, Douglas, Lincoln, Spokane, Kitsap, King, Grant, Adams, Mason, Grays Harbor, Pierce, Thurston, Kittitas, Lincoln, Whitman, Pacific, Lewis, Yakima, Franklin, Garfield, Wahkiakum, Benton, Walla Walla, Columbia, Asotin, Cowlitz, Skamania, Klickitat, Clark

Level of Risk	Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate

20.00 — ♦ — — — ♦ — — — — ♦ — — — — — ♦ — — — — ♦

| 13.12 | 13.33 | 13.35 | 13.74 | 14.23 |

0.00 —

Updated: 1/27/2020	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	13.12	13.33	13.35	13.74	14.23	13.57
AOD-related	6,673	7,103	7,140	7,645	7,911	
Deaths	50,853	53,296	53,464	55,639	55,584	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. rate is not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

20

Adult Antisocial Behavior: Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk
Grays Harbor			2.39
Yakima			2.03
Clallam			1.94
Cowlitz			1.91
Pacific			1.79
Ferry			1.49
Skagit			1.35
Okanogan			1.19
Lewis			1.10
Mason			1.04
Whatcom			0.86
Spokane			0.74
Wahkiakum			0.71
Klickitat			0.56
Asotin			0.47
Columbia			0.39
Stevens			0.38
Snohomish			0.11
Pend Oreille			0.07
Thurston			0.02
Benton		-0.03	
Kitsap		-0.09	
Pierce		-0.11	
Jefferson		-0.14	
Garfield		-0.14	
Walla Walla		-0.21	
Kittitas		-0.27	
Adams		-0.32	
Franklin		-0.42	
Chelan		-0.45	
San Juan		-0.47	
Douglas		-0.51	
Lincoln		-0.56	
Grant		-0.61	
King		-0.64	
Skamania		-0.70	
Island		-0.83	
Clark		-1.19	
Whitman	-1.81		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	9.21	-0.32	Rural B
Asotin	12.77	0.47	Rural B
Benton	10.51	-0.03	Urban C
Chelan	8.58	-0.45	Rural B
Clallam	19.44	1.94	Rural C
Clark	5.23	-1.19	Urban C
Columbia	12.41	0.39	Rural B
Cowlitz	19.31	1.91	Rural C
Douglas	8.33	-0.51	Rural B
Ferry	17.39	1.49	Rural A
Franklin	8.72	-0.42	Rural A
Garfield	9.99	-0.14	Rural B
Grant	7.87	-0.61	Rural A
Grays Harbor	21.49	2.39	Rural C
Island	6.87	-0.83	Rural C
Jefferson	10	-0.14	Rural C
King	7.76	-0.64	Urban A
Kitsap	10.23	-0.09	Urban C
Kittitas	9.41	-0.27	Rural B
Klickitat	13.19	0.56	Rural A
Lewis	15.61	1.10	Rural C
Lincoln	8.1	-0.56	Rural B
Mason	15.37	1.04	Rural C
Okanogan	16.03	1.19	Rural A
Pacific	18.75	1.79	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.94	0.07	Rural A
Pierce	10.15	-0.11	Urban B
San Juan	8.5	-0.47	Rural C
Skagit	16.78	1.35	Rural C
Skamania	7.48	-0.70	Rural A
Snohomish	11.13	0.11	Urban B
Spokane	14	0.74	Urban B
Stevens	12.34	0.38	Rural B
Thurston	10.71	0.02	Urban C
Wahkiakum	13.88	0.71	Rural C
Walla Walla	9.7	-0.21	Rural B
Whatcom	14.52	0.86	Urban C
Whitman	2.43	-1.81	Rural B
Yakima	19.83	2.03	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.12
Rural B	-0.71
Rural C	2.04
Urban B	0.30
Urban C	0.09

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

21

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

20.00

10.67   11.13   10.86   10.31   10.23

0.00
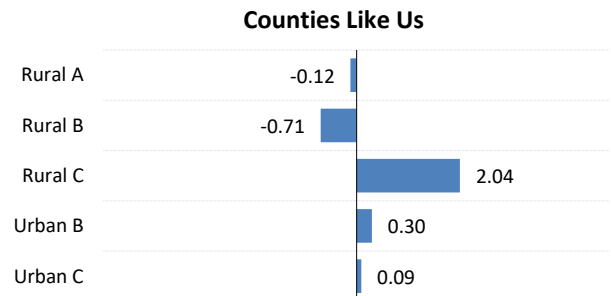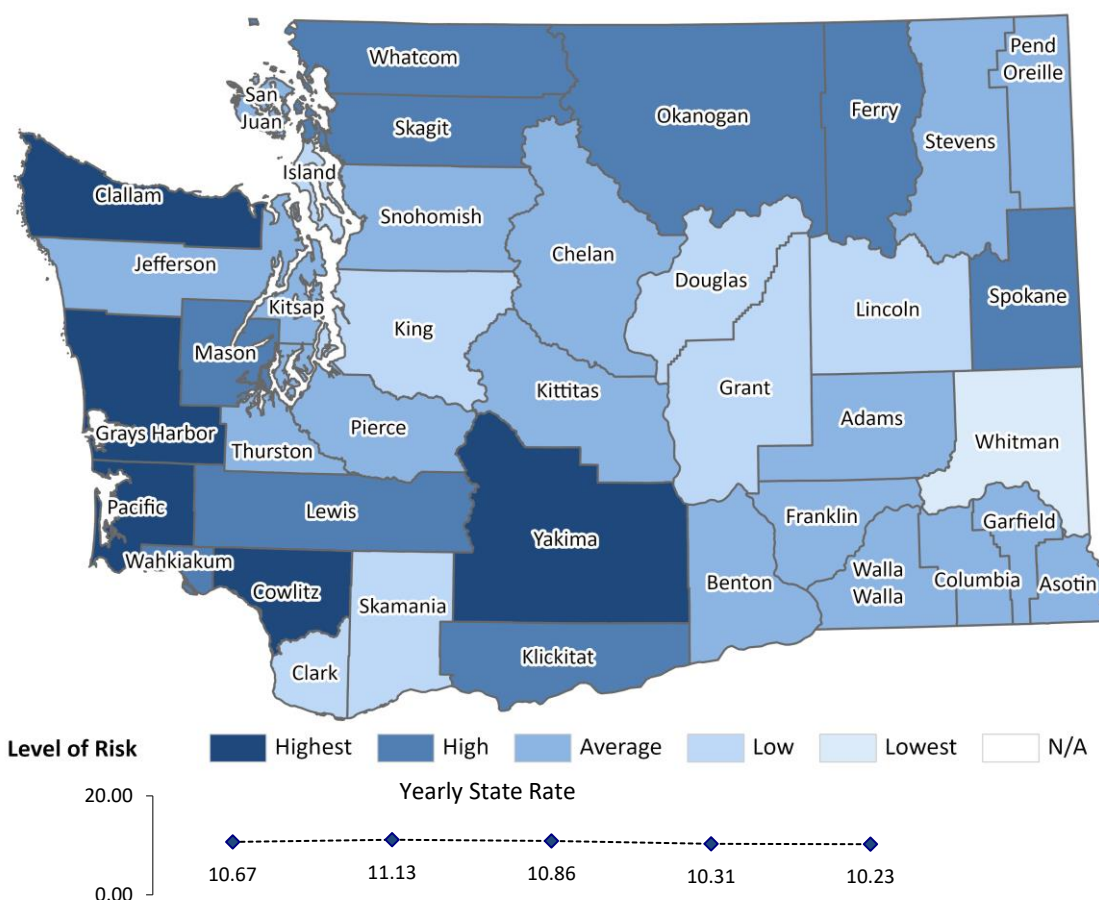
Updated: 8/2/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	10.67	11.13	10.86	10.31	10.23	10.64
Admits, 18+	57,419	60,775	60,383	58,390	58,956	
Persons, 18+	5,379,770	5,458,653	5,557,922	5,660,734	5,760,666	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. Client counts are linked to state service records through the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery services reported from the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database (CSDB).
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

22

Adult Antisocial Behavior: Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related

lower risk	state rate		higher risk

County		Value
Garfield		4.13
Kittitas		1.30
Adams		1.25
Whitman		1.15
Lincoln		0.14
Chelan	-0.03	
Douglas	-0.04	
Klickitat	-0.15	
Cowlitz	-0.21	
Yakima	-0.24	
Jefferson	-0.31	
Asotin	-0.34	
Franklin	-0.42	
Grays Harbor	-0.48	
Lewis	-0.54	
Okanogan	-0.55	
Benton	-0.57	
Skagit	-0.57	
Grant	-0.57	
San Juan	-0.62	
Whatcom	-0.65	
Clallam	-0.69	
Pierce	-0.71	
Walla Walla	-0.72	
Kitsap	-0.74	
Thurston	-0.74	
Pend Oreille	-0.75	
Clark	-0.79	
Wahkiakum	-0.79	
Spokane	-0.81	
King	-0.83	
Ferry	-0.89	
Skamania	-0.91	
Snohomish	-0.96	
Mason	-0.99	
Pacific	-1.00	
Island	-1.04	
Stevens	-1.17	
Columbia	-1.20	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	10.13	1.25	Rural B
Asotin	4	-0.34	Rural B
Benton	3.12	-0.57	Urban C
Chelan	5.2	-0.03	Rural B
Clallam	2.65	-0.69	Rural C
Clark	2.26	-0.79	Urban C
Columbia	0.7	-1.20	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.51	-0.21	Rural C
Douglas	5.16	-0.04	Rural B
Ferry	1.88	-0.89	Rural A
Franklin	3.71	-0.42	Rural A
Garfield	21.21	4.13	Rural B
Grant	3.1	-0.57	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.46	-0.48	Rural C
Island	1.3	-1.04	Rural C
Jefferson	4.1	-0.31	Rural C
King	2.1	-0.83	Urban A
Kitsap	2.46	-0.74	Urban C
Kittitas	10.3	1.30	Rural B
Klickitat	4.74	-0.15	Rural A
Lewis	3.22	-0.54	Rural C
Lincoln	5.84	0.14	Rural B
Mason	1.48	-0.99	Rural C
Okanogan	3.18	-0.55	Rural A
Pacific	1.45	-1.00	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.41	-0.75	Rural A
Pierce	2.57	-0.71	Urban B
San Juan	2.91	-0.62	Rural C
Skagit	3.12	-0.57	Rural C
Skamania	1.79	-0.91	Rural A
Snohomish	1.61	-0.96	Urban B
Spokane	2.2	-0.81	Urban B
Stevens	0.79	-1.17	Rural B
Thurston	2.46	-0.74	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.26	-0.79	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.52	-0.72	Rural B
Whatcom	2.81	-0.65	Urban C
Whitman	9.73	1.15	Rural B
Yakima	4.38	-0.24	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.81	
Rural B		0.15
Rural C	-0.96	
Urban B	-1.29	
Urban C	-1.03	

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
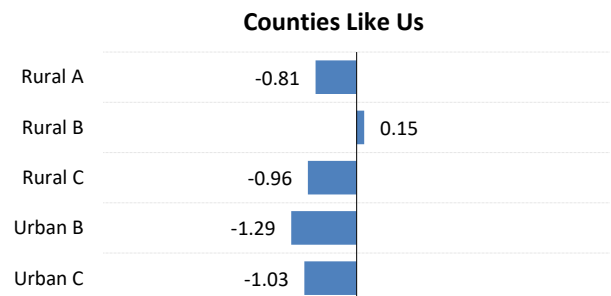
Yearly State Rate
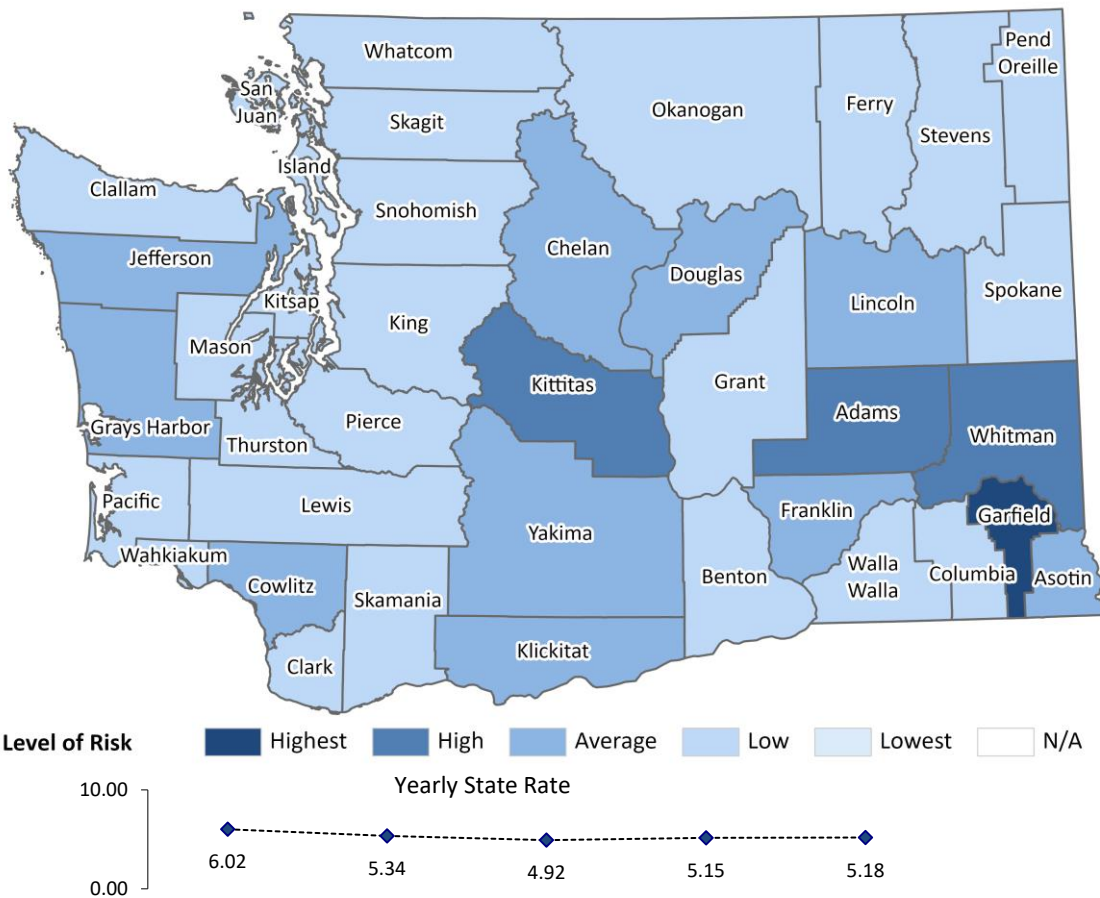
| 6.02 | 5.34 | 4.92 | 5.15 | 5.18 |

Updated: 9/16/2019	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	6.02	5.34	4.92	5.15	5.18	5.31
Arrests, 18+	29,592	26,702	25,087	26,646	29,535	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,914,561	5,003,237	5,099,772	5,176,369	5,703,306	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

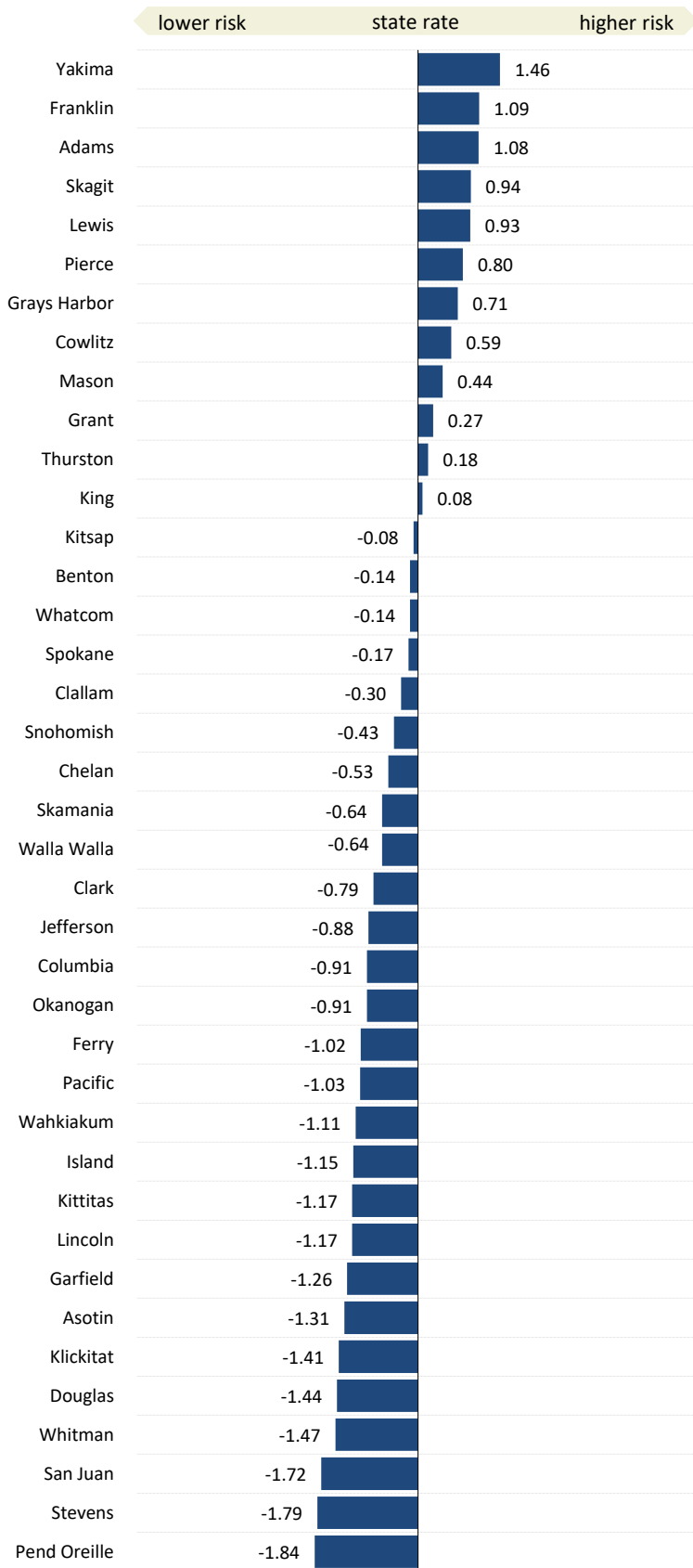**Note:** The alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division
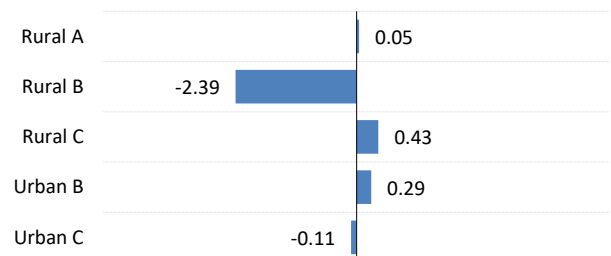
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Adult Antisocial Behavior: Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Cowlitz		3.29
Franklin		1.62
Grays Harbor		1.45
Adams		1.43
Skagit		1.11
Chelan		1.06
Garfield		1.05
Snohomish		0.93
Lewis		0.68
Clallam		0.42
Kittitas		0.33
Whitman		0.31
Walla Walla		0.24
Spokane		0.19
Grant		0.17
Yakima		0.17
Whatcom		0.13
Pierce		0.07
Pend Oreille	-0.02	
Benton	-0.03	
Pacific	-0.06	
Douglas	-0.10	
Mason	-0.24	
Jefferson	-0.25	
Thurston	-0.34	
Kitsap	-0.35	
Lincoln	-0.50	
King	-0.57	
Clark	-0.71	
Ferry	-0.72	
Okanogan	-0.91	
Skamania	-0.97	
Wahkiakum	-1.04	
Asotin	-1.13	
Klickitat	-1.15	
Island	-1.29	
Stevens	-1.47	
San Juan	-1.53	
Columbia	-1.58	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.49	1.43	Rural B
Asotin	0.76	-1.13	Rural B
Benton	2.36	-0.03	Urban C
Chelan	3.95	1.06	Rural B
Clallam	3.01	0.42	Rural C
Clark	1.37	-0.71	Urban C
Columbia	0.1	-1.58	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.19	3.29	Rural C
Douglas	2.26	-0.10	Rural B
Ferry	1.35	-0.72	Rural A
Franklin	4.76	1.62	Rural A
Garfield	3.93	1.05	Rural B
Grant	2.65	0.17	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.51	1.45	Rural C
Island	0.52	-1.29	Rural C
Jefferson	2.03	-0.25	Rural C
King	1.57	-0.57	Urban A
Kitsap	1.89	-0.35	Urban C
Kittitas	2.88	0.33	Rural B
Klickitat	0.73	-1.15	Rural A
Lewis	3.39	0.68	Rural C
Lincoln	1.67	-0.50	Rural B
Mason	2.05	-0.24	Rural C
Okanogan	1.07	-0.91	Rural A
Pacific	2.31	-0.06	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.37	-0.02	Rural A
Pierce	2.5	0.07	Urban B
San Juan	0.17	-1.53	Rural C
Skagit	4.02	1.11	Rural C
Skamania	0.99	-0.97	Rural A
Snohomish	3.75	0.93	Urban B
Spokane	2.67	0.19	Urban B
Stevens	0.26	-1.47	Rural B
Thurston	1.9	-0.34	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.89	-1.04	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.75	0.24	Rural B
Whatcom	2.59	0.13	Urban C
Whitman	2.85	0.31	Rural B
Yakima	2.65	0.17	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.57
Rural B		0.28
Rural C		1.66
Urban B		0.92
Urban C	-0.62	

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
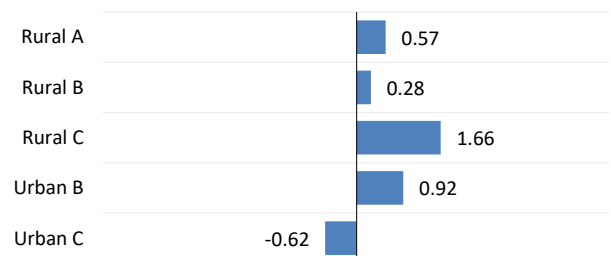
Yearly State Rate
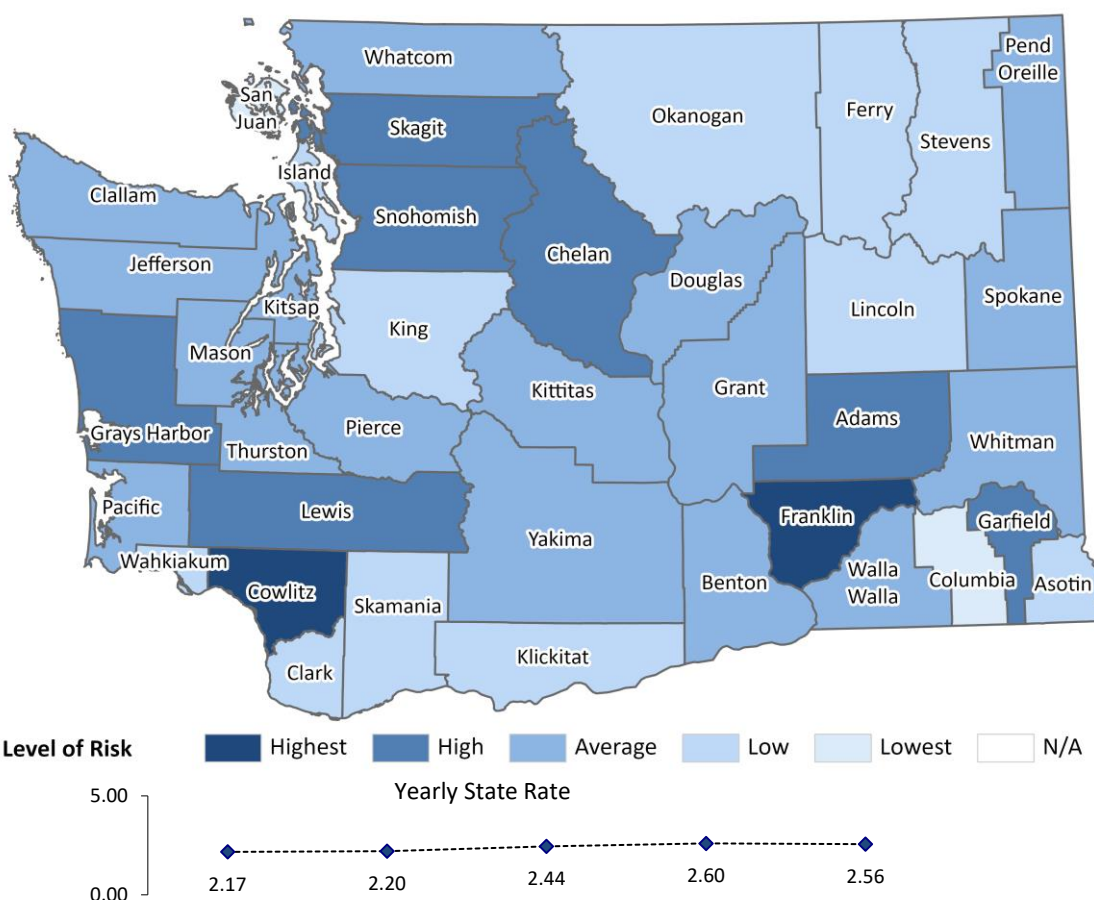
2.17   2.20   2.44   2.60   2.56

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.17	2.20	2.44	2.60	2.56	2.40
Arrests, 18+	10,677	11,022	12,436	13,447	14,589	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,914,561	5,003,237	5,099,772	5,176,369	5,703,306	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+).   Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Adult Antisocial Behavior: Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

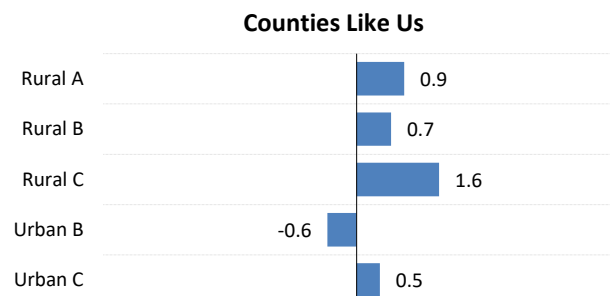| County	Chart Value
Yakima	1.46
Franklin	1.09
Adams	1.08
Skagit	0.94
Lewis	0.93
Pierce	0.80
Grays Harbor	0.71
Cowlitz	0.59
Mason	0.44
Grant	0.27
Thurston	0.18
King	0.08
Kitsap	-0.08
Benton	-0.14
Whatcom	-0.14
Spokane	-0.17
Clallam	-0.30
Snohomish	-0.43
Chelan	-0.53
Skamania	-0.64
Walla Walla	-0.64
Clark	-0.79
Jefferson	-0.88
Columbia	-0.91
Okanogan	-0.91
Ferry	-1.02
Pacific	-1.03
Wahkiakum	-1.11
Island	-1.15
Kittitas	-1.17
Lincoln	-1.17
Garfield	-1.26
Asotin	-1.31
Klickitat	-1.41
Douglas	-1.44
Whitman	-1.47
San Juan	-1.72
Stevens	-1.79
Pend Oreille	-1.84

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.21	1.08	Rural B
Asotin	0.64	-1.31	Rural B
Benton	1.41	-0.14	Urban C
Chelan	1.15	-0.53	Rural B
Clallam	1.3	-0.30	Rural C
Clark	0.98	-0.79	Urban C
Columbia	0.9	-0.91	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.89	0.59	Rural C
Douglas	0.55	-1.44	Rural B
Ferry	0.83	-1.02	Rural A
Franklin	2.22	1.09	Rural A
Garfield	0.67	-1.26	Rural B
Grant	1.68	0.27	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.97	0.71	Rural C
Island	0.74	-1.15	Rural C
Jefferson	0.92	-0.88	Rural C
King	1.55	0.08	Urban A
Kitsap	1.45	-0.08	Urban C
Kittitas	0.73	-1.17	Rural B
Klickitat	0.57	-1.41	Rural A
Lewis	2.11	0.93	Rural C
Lincoln	0.73	-1.17	Rural B
Mason	1.79	0.44	Rural C
Okanogan	0.9	-0.91	Rural A
Pacific	0.82	-1.03	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.29	-1.84	Rural A
Pierce	2.03	0.80	Urban B
San Juan	0.37	-1.72	Rural C
Skagit	2.12	0.94	Rural C
Skamania	1.08	-0.64	Rural A
Snohomish	1.22	-0.43	Urban B
Spokane	1.39	-0.17	Urban B
Stevens	0.32	-1.79	Rural B
Thurston	1.62	0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.77	-1.11	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.08	-0.64	Rural B
Whatcom	1.41	-0.14	Urban C
Whitman	0.53	-1.47	Rural B
Yakima	2.46	1.46	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

CLU	Value
Rural A	0.05
Rural B	-2.39
Rural C	0.43
Urban B	0.29
Urban C	-0.11

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

2.00				
1.47	1.47	1.52	1.53	1.50
0.00				
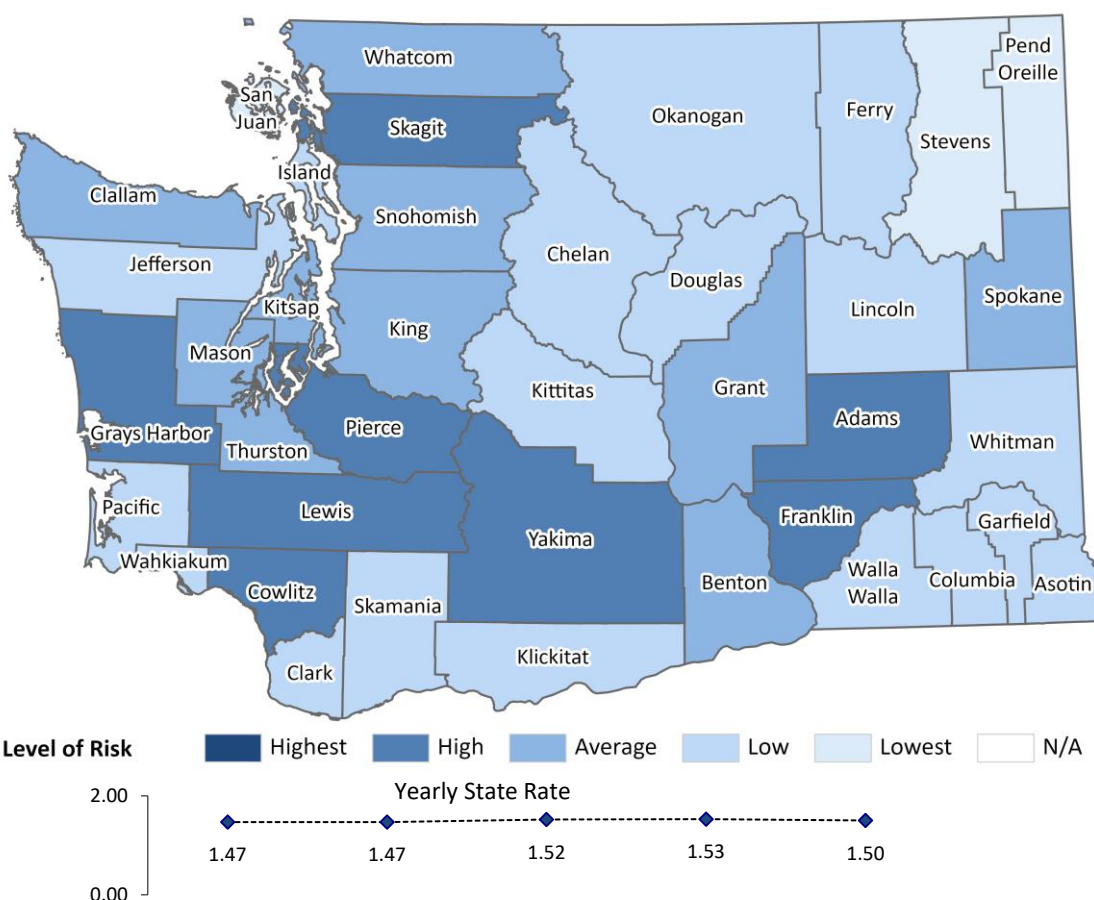
Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.47	1.47	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.50
Arrests, 18+	7,231	7,332	7,766	7,894	8,539	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,914,561	5,003,237	5,099,772	5,176,369	5,703,306	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Low Neighborhood Attachment: Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Lincoln		4.44
Cowlitz		2.44
Garfield		1.81
Ferry		1.42
Chelan		1.38
Lewis		0.83
Okanogan		0.71
Grays Harbor		0.68
Pacific		0.59
Asotin		0.44
Yakima		0.43
Thurston		0.34
Grant		0.25
Klickitat		0.21
Mason		0.21
Clallam		0.13
Benton		0.12
Kitsap		0.08
Walla Walla		0.06
Franklin		0.04
Clark		0.02
Spokane		-0.01
Pierce		-0.04
Pend Oreille		-0.08
Skamania		-0.20
Kittitas		-0.21
Columbia		-0.22
Whatcom		-0.24
King		-0.32
Skagit		-0.33
Adams		-0.35
Snohomish		-0.36
Stevens		-0.46
Wahkiakum		-0.48
Jefferson		-0.54
Island		-0.54
Douglas		-0.71
Whitman		-0.77
San Juan		-0.85

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	357.03	-0.35	Rural B
Asotin	917.27	0.44	Rural B
Benton	690.4	0.12	Urban C
Chelan	1580.33	1.38	Rural B
Clallam	696.77	0.13	Rural C
Clark	617.15	0.02	Urban C
Columbia	445.95	-0.22	Rural B
Cowlitz	2334.72	2.44	Rural C
Douglas	103.75	-0.71	Rural B
Ferry	1612.11	1.42	Rural A
Franklin	635.35	0.04	Rural A
Garfield	1883.9	1.81	Rural B
Grant	781.06	0.25	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1084.99	0.68	Rural C
Island	221.23	-0.54	Rural C
Jefferson	224.97	-0.54	Rural C
King	377.32	-0.32	Urban A
Kitsap	658.63	0.08	Urban C
Kittitas	458.93	-0.21	Rural B
Klickitat	754.77	0.21	Rural A
Lewis	1195.2	0.83	Rural C
Lincoln	3748.2	4.44	Rural B
Mason	751.7	0.21	Rural C
Okanogan	1110.25	0.71	Rural A
Pacific	1025.56	0.59	Rural C
Pend Oreille	548.66	-0.08	Rural A
Pierce	572.64	-0.04	Urban B
San Juan	4.89	-0.85	Rural C
Skagit	368.61	-0.33	Rural C
Skamania	463.67	-0.20	Rural A
Snohomish	348.64	-0.36	Urban B
Spokane	595.22	-0.01	Urban B
Stevens	278.32	-0.46	Rural B
Thurston	844.27	0.34	Urban C
Wahkiakum	264.34	-0.48	Rural C
Walla Walla	647.11	0.06	Rural B
Whatcom	432.61	-0.24	Urban C
Whitman	59.6	-0.77	Rural B
Yakima	909.89	0.43	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	0.9
Rural B	0.7
Rural C	1.6
Urban B	-0.6
Urban C	0.5

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)

Whatcom
San Juan
Skagit
Island
Clallam
Snohomish
Jefferson
Kitsap
King
Mason
Okanogan
Ferry
Pend Oreille
Stevens
Chelan
Douglas
Lincoln
Spokane
Kittitas
Grant
Adams
Whitman
Grays Harbor
Thurston
Pierce
Pacific
Lewis
Wahkiakum
Cowlitz
Skamania
Yakima
Franklin
Benton
Walla Walla
Columbia
Garfield
Asotin
Clark
Klickitat

Level of Risk   ■ Highest   ■ High   ■ Average   ■ Low   □ Lowest   □ N/A

Yearly State Rate

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	470.68	522.11	662.04	662.13	696.08

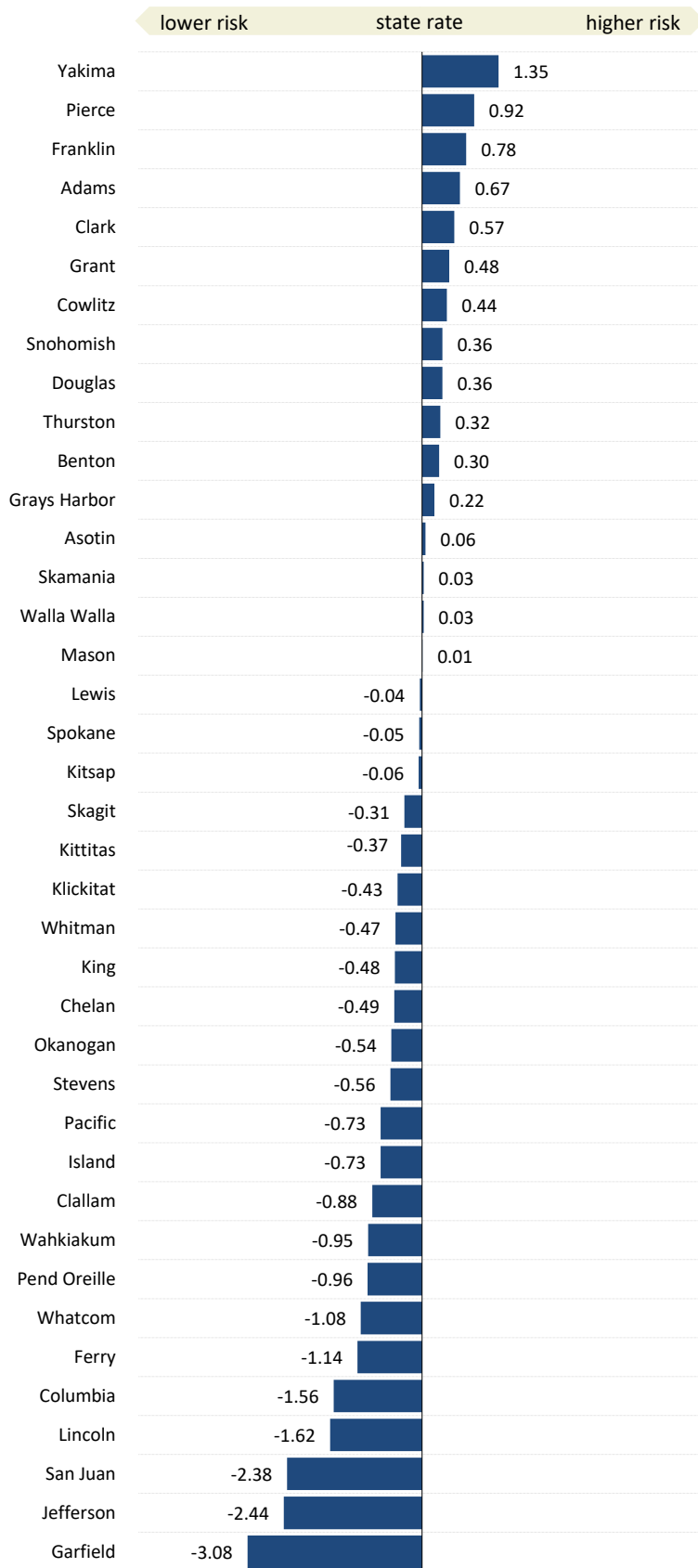| Updated: 8/12/2019	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	470.68	522.11	662.04	662.13	696.08	604.52
Prisoners, 18+	32,798	36,868	47,559	48,404	51,702	
All Persons	6,968,170	7,061,412	7,183,698	7,310,301	7,427,571	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. In 2003 prisoners being electronically monitored began to be included in the data. This caused a jump in numbers for counties which used this incarceration option and an increase in those only identified at a state level. For more information, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Corrections, Inmates File.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Low Neighborhood Attachment: Population Not Registered to Vote

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Adams		2.32
Whitman		2.19
Franklin		2.15
Grant		1.85
Yakima		1.15
Douglas		0.79
Kittitas		0.75
Okanogan		0.70
Grays Harbor		0.63
Walla Walla		0.52
Ferry		0.17
Chelan		0.15
Mason		0.11
Snohomish		0.06
Pierce		0.04
Benton		0.00
Lewis	-0.07	
King	-0.12	
Cowlitz	-0.12	
Skagit	-0.14	
Clark	-0.17	
Spokane	-0.43	
Kitsap	-0.43	
Skamania	-0.52	
Pacific	-0.53	
Whatcom	-0.59	
Asotin	-0.61	
Klickitat	-0.65	
Pend Oreille	-0.66	
Island	-0.69	
Columbia	-0.71	
Thurston	-0.77	
Clallam	-0.80	
Lincoln	-0.96	
Stevens	-1.13	
Garfield	-1.51	
Jefferson	-1.58	
San Juan	-1.62	
Wahkiakum	-1.62	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	46.07	2.32	Rural B
Asotin	19.76	-0.61	Rural B
Benton	25.28	0.00	Urban C
Chelan	26.63	0.15	Rural B
Clallam	18.04	-0.80	Rural C
Clark	23.7	-0.17	Urban C
Columbia	18.86	-0.71	Rural B
Cowlitz	24.13	-0.12	Rural C
Douglas	32.31	0.79	Rural B
Ferry	26.79	0.17	Rural A
Franklin	44.51	2.15	Rural A
Garfield	11.65	-1.51	Rural B
Grant	41.86	1.85	Rural A
Grays Harbor	30.88	0.63	Rural C
Island	19.05	-0.69	Rural C
Jefferson	11.05	-1.58	Rural C
King	24.19	-0.12	Urban A
Kitsap	21.34	-0.43	Urban C
Kittitas	31.93	0.75	Rural B
Klickitat	19.38	-0.65	Rural A
Lewis	24.6	-0.07	Rural C
Lincoln	16.61	-0.96	Rural B
Mason	26.25	0.11	Rural C
Okanogan	31.56	0.70	Rural A
Pacific	20.5	-0.53	Rural C
Pend Oreille	19.34	-0.66	Rural A
Pierce	25.58	0.04	Urban B
San Juan	10.69	-1.62	Rural C
Skagit	23.99	-0.14	Rural C
Skamania	20.54	-0.52	Rural A
Snohomish	25.77	0.06	Urban B
Spokane	21.35	-0.43	Urban B
Stevens	15.1	-1.13	Rural B
Thurston	18.35	-0.77	Urban C
Wahkiakum	10.66	-1.62	Rural C
Walla Walla	29.95	0.52	Rural B
Whatcom	19.96	-0.59	Urban C
Whitman	44.9	2.19	Rural B
Yakima	35.52	1.15	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		2.21
Rural B		0.83
Rural C	-0.53	
Urban B	-0.12	
Urban C	-0.30	

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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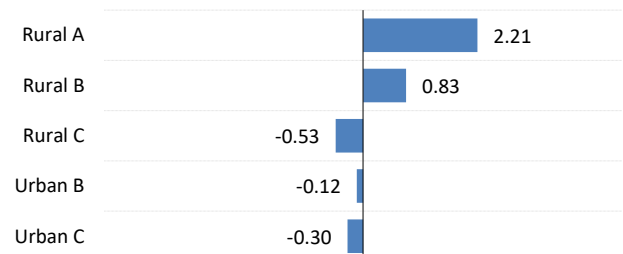
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Population Not Registered to Vote
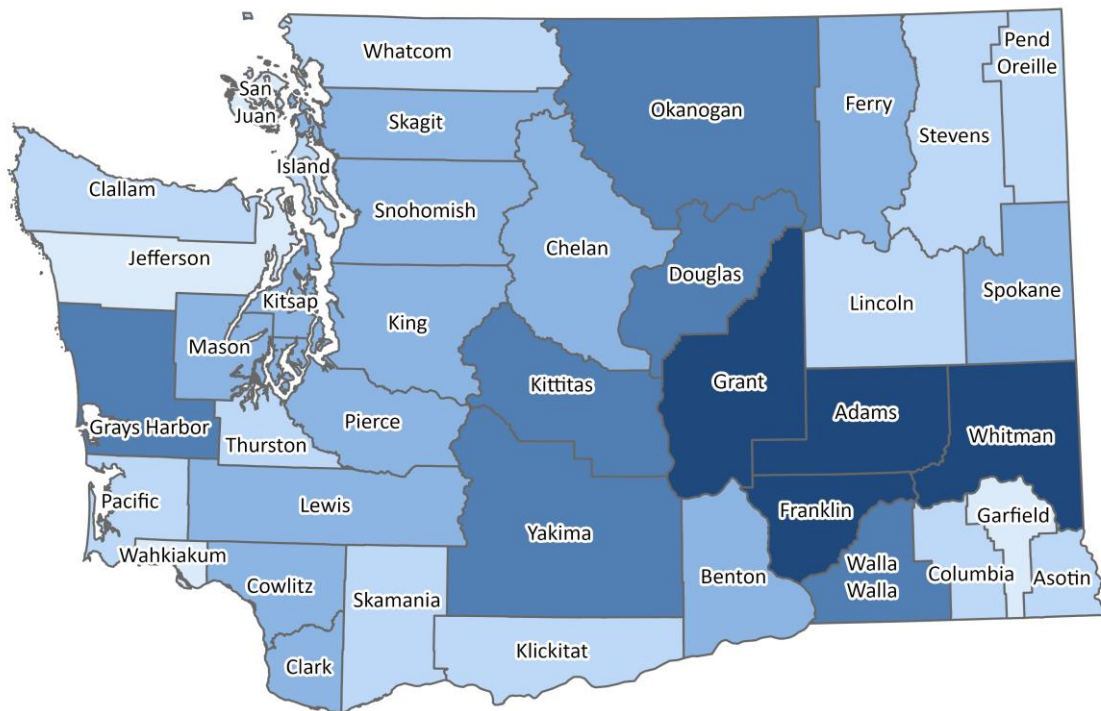
Level of Risk	Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate

50.00

27.09   27.18   23.17   24.65   24.27

0.00
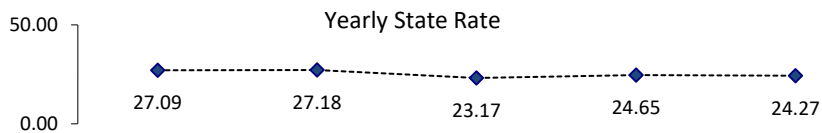
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	27.09	27.18	23.17	24.65	24.27	25.24
Not Registered	1,457,522	1,483,706	1,287,652	1,395,301	1,398,207	
Persons, 18+	5,379,770	5,458,653	5,557,922	5,660,734	5,760,666	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over).

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters.
**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Low Neighborhood Attachment: Registered And Not Voting in the November Election

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Yakima	1.35	
Pierce	0.92	
Franklin	0.78	
Adams	0.67	
Clark	0.57	
Grant	0.48	
Cowlitz	0.44	
Snohomish	0.36	
Douglas	0.36	
Thurston	0.32	
Benton	0.30	
Grays Harbor	0.22	
Asotin	0.06	
Skamania	0.03	
Walla Walla	0.03	
Mason	0.01	
Lewis	-0.04	
Spokane	-0.05	
Kitsap	-0.06	
Skagit	-0.31	
Kittitas	-0.37	
Klickitat	-0.43	
Whitman	-0.47	
King	-0.48	
Chelan	-0.49	
Okanogan	-0.54	
Stevens	-0.56	
Pacific	-0.73	
Island	-0.73	
Clallam	-0.88	
Wahkiakum	-0.95	
Pend Oreille	-0.96	
Whatcom	-1.08	
Ferry	-1.14	
Columbia	-1.56	
Lincoln	-1.62	
San Juan	-2.38	
Jefferson	-2.44	
Garfield	-3.08	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	47.19	0.67	Rural B
Asotin	43.42	0.06	Rural B
Benton	44.9	0.30	Urban C
Chelan	40.02	-0.49	Rural B
Clallam	37.62	-0.88	Rural C
Clark	46.56	0.57	Urban C
Columbia	33.38	-1.56	Rural B
Cowlitz	45.78	0.44	Rural C
Douglas	45.28	0.36	Rural B
Ferry	36.02	-1.14	Rural A
Franklin	47.86	0.78	Rural A
Garfield	24.02	-3.08	Rural B
Grant	46.05	0.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	44.44	0.22	Rural C
Island	38.52	-0.73	Rural C
Jefferson	27.95	-2.44	Rural C
King	40.12	-0.48	Urban A
Kitsap	42.66	-0.06	Urban C
Kittitas	40.78	-0.37	Rural B
Klickitat	40.41	-0.43	Rural A
Lewis	42.81	-0.04	Rural C
Lincoln	33.03	-1.62	Rural B
Mason	43.12	0.01	Rural C
Okanogan	39.7	-0.54	Rural A
Pacific	38.57	-0.73	Rural C
Pend Oreille	37.13	-0.96	Rural A
Pierce	48.77	0.92	Urban B
San Juan	28.31	-2.38	Rural C
Skagit	41.12	-0.31	Rural C
Skamania	43.27	0.03	Rural A
Snohomish	45.3	0.36	Urban B
Spokane	42.76	-0.05	Urban B
Stevens	39.58	-0.56	Rural B
Thurston	45.02	0.32	Urban C
Wahkiakum	37.17	-0.95	Rural C
Walla Walla	43.25	0.03	Rural B
Whatcom	36.36	-1.08	Urban C
Whitman	40.13	-0.47	Rural B
Yakima	51.4	1.35	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	0.28	
Rural B	-0.86	
Rural C	-1.15	
Urban B	1.32	
Urban C	0.66	

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
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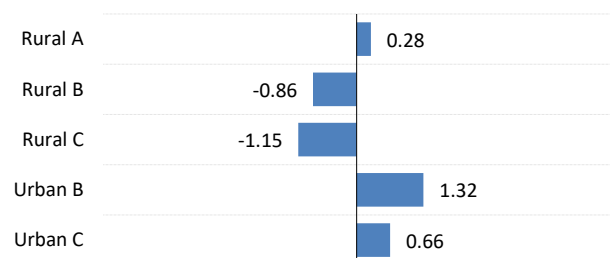
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Registered And Not Voting in the November Election

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

45.84   61.55   21.24   62.90   28.17
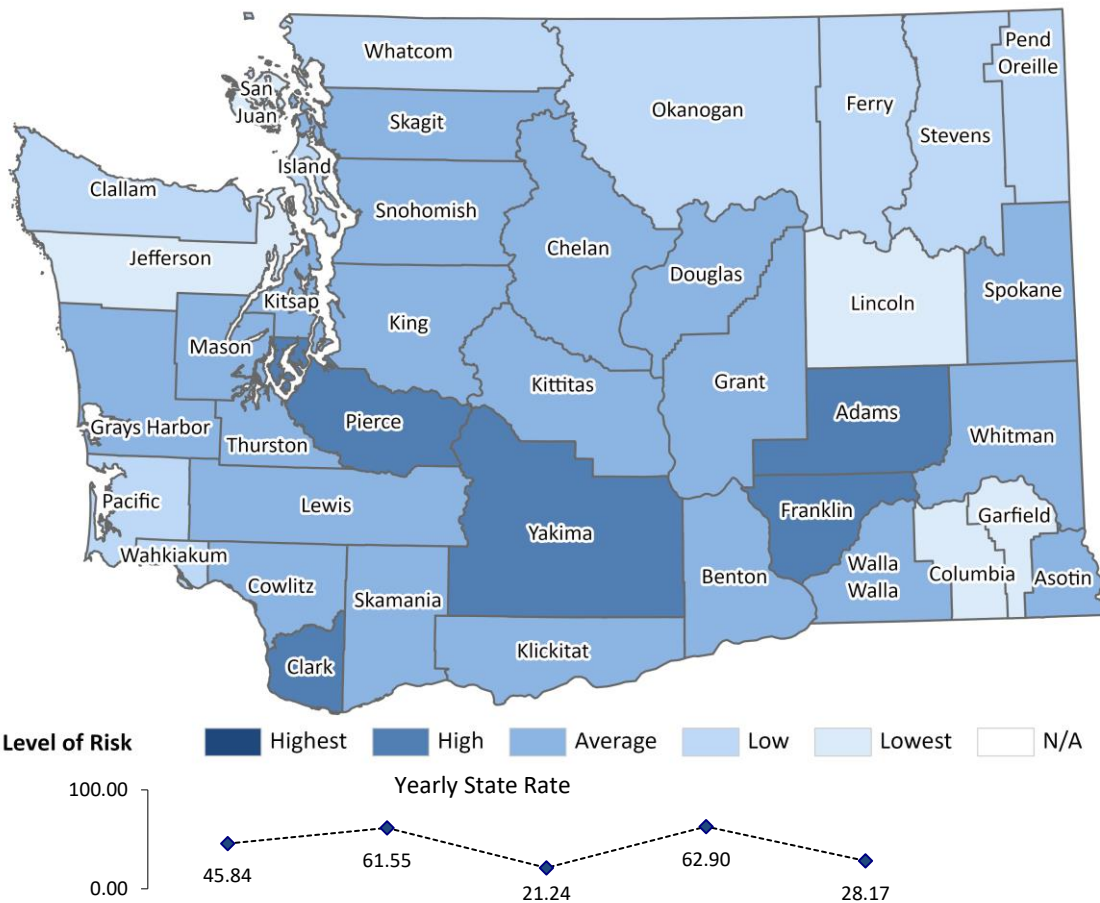
Updated: 7/9/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	45.84	61.55	21.24	62.90	28.17	43.58
Not Voting	1,797,918	2,446,675	906,830	2,682,952	1,228,997	
Reg'd Voters	3,922,248	3,974,947	4,270,270	4,265,433	4,362,459	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote.

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Family Problems: Divorce

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk
Pierce			1.48
Thurston			1.28
Island			0.86
Cowlitz			0.85
Kitsap			0.78
Lewis			0.37
Franklin			0.19
Columbia			0.16
Clark			0.10
Spokane			0.10
Grant			0.09
Skagit			0.01
Asotin	-0.07		
Grays Harbor	-0.16		
Snohomish	-0.24		
Clallam	-0.29		
Benton	-0.33		
Chelan	-0.33		
Jefferson	-0.40		
Walla Walla	-0.43		
Mason	-0.50		
Klickitat	-0.62		
King	-0.65		
Skamania	-0.71		
Stevens	-0.73		
Douglas	-0.86		
Okanogan	-0.88		
Garfield	-1.01		
San Juan	-1.02		
Whatcom	-1.11		
Ferry	-1.12		
Pend Oreille	-1.37		
Adams	-1.41		
Wahkiakum	-1.47		
Yakima	-1.47		
Lincoln	-1.48		
Pacific	-1.55		
Kittitas	-1.74		
Whitman	-2.85		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.37	-1.41	Rural B
Asotin	4.3	-0.07	Rural B
Benton	4.12	-0.33	Urban C
Chelan	4.12	-0.33	Rural B
Clallam	4.15	-0.29	Rural C
Clark	4.42	0.10	Urban C
Columbia	4.46	0.16	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.94	0.85	Rural C
Douglas	3.75	-0.86	Rural B
Ferry	3.57	-1.12	Rural A
Franklin	4.48	0.19	Rural A
Garfield	3.65	-1.01	Rural B
Grant	4.41	0.09	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.24	-0.16	Rural C
Island	4.95	0.86	Rural C
Jefferson	4.07	-0.40	Rural C
King	3.9	-0.65	Urban A
Kitsap	4.89	0.78	Urban C
Kittitas	3.14	-1.74	Rural B
Klickitat	3.92	-0.62	Rural A
Lewis	4.61	0.37	Rural C
Lincoln	3.32	-1.48	Rural B
Mason	4	-0.50	Rural C
Okanogan	3.74	-0.88	Rural A
Pacific	3.27	-1.55	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.4	-1.37	Rural A
Pierce	5.38	1.48	Urban B
San Juan	3.64	-1.02	Rural C
Skagit	4.36	0.01	Rural C
Skamania	3.86	-0.71	Rural A
Snohomish	4.18	-0.24	Urban B
Spokane	4.42	0.10	Urban B
Stevens	3.84	-0.73	Rural B
Thurston	5.24	1.28	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.33	-1.47	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.05	-0.43	Rural B
Whatcom	3.58	-1.11	Urban C
Whitman	2.37	-2.85	Rural B
Yakima	3.33	-1.47	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.45	
Rural B	-1.88	
Rural C		0.14
Urban B		0.94
Urban C	-0.04	
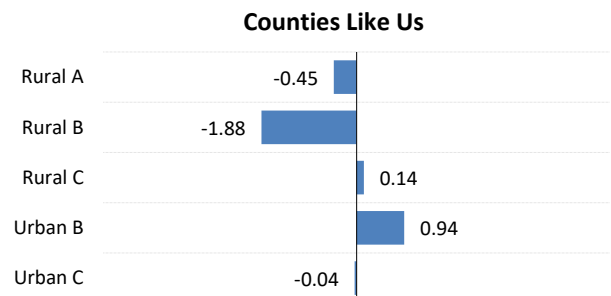
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Divorce
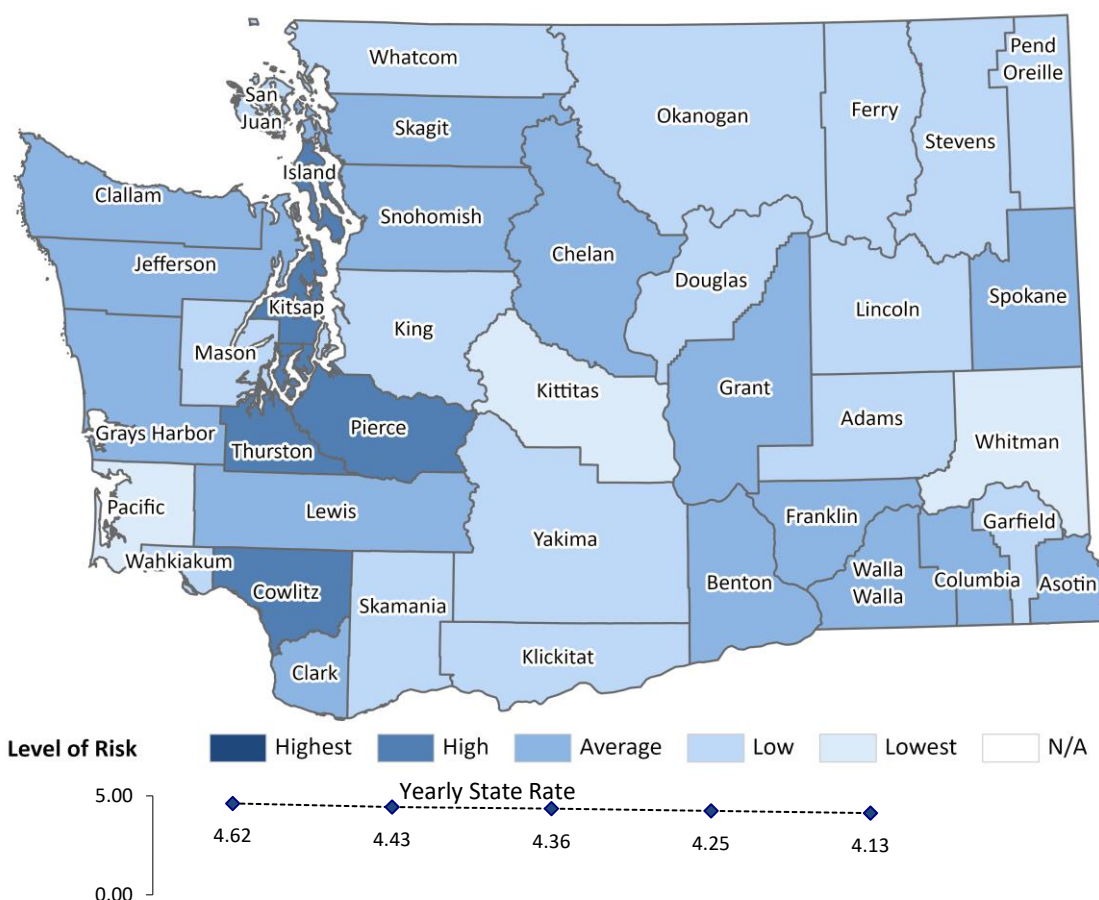
Level of Risk

Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate

| | 4.62 | 4.43 | 4.36 | 4.25 | 4.13 |

Updated: 11/14/2019	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	4.62	4.43	4.36	4.25	4.13	4.35
Divorces	26,065	25,350	25,391	25,231	24,938	
Persons, 15+	5,645,687	5,727,402	5,829,865	5,933,394	6,033,283	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the wife's county of residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the wife lived outside Washington, the husband's county of residence was used. If neither party has a reported county of residence the event is not assigned to a county, but the event is included in the state rate. The data source has not been altered from the "husband" & "wife" labels to reflect the 2012 legalization of same sex marriage in Washington. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Family Problems: Victims of Child Abuse And Neglect in Accepted Referrals

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Pend Oreille		2.09
Asotin		2.09
Garfield		2.03
Wahkiakum		1.96
Cowlitz		1.66
Klickitat		1.53
Grays Harbor		1.51
Pacific		1.41
Skamania		1.33
Clallam		1.29
Spokane		1.16
Lewis		1.05
Stevens		0.96
Mason		0.93
Whatcom		0.71
Ferry		0.69
San Juan		0.68
Jefferson		0.61
Skagit		0.52
Columbia		0.49
Lincoln		0.41
Walla Walla		0.38
Island		0.35
Yakima		0.27
Okanogan		0.24
Pierce		0.21
Grant		0.13
Thurston		0.02
Snohomish		-0.01
Benton		-0.12
Kittitas		-0.16
Kitsap		-0.25
Whitman		-0.27
Douglas		-0.35
Clark		-0.36
Chelan		-0.43
King		-0.69
Franklin		-0.76
Adams		-0.82

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	22.28	-0.82	Rural B
Asotin	67.92	2.09	Rural B
Benton	33.29	-0.12	Urban C
Chelan	28.38	-0.43	Rural B
Clallam	55.4	1.29	Rural C
Clark	29.47	-0.36	Urban C
Columbia	42.85	0.49	Rural B
Cowlitz	61.21	1.66	Rural C
Douglas	29.64	-0.35	Rural B
Ferry	45.9	0.69	Rural A
Franklin	23.24	-0.76	Rural A
Garfield	66.91	2.03	Rural B
Grant	37.17	0.13	Rural A
Grays Harbor	58.76	1.51	Rural C
Island	40.59	0.35	Rural C
Jefferson	44.71	0.61	Rural C
King	24.3	-0.69	Urban A
Kitsap	31.21	-0.25	Urban C
Kittitas	32.65	-0.16	Rural B
Klickitat	59.19	1.53	Rural A
Lewis	51.55	1.05	Rural C
Lincoln	41.58	0.41	Rural B
Mason	49.66	0.93	Rural C
Okanogan	38.84	0.24	Rural A
Pacific	57.26	1.41	Rural C
Pend Oreille	67.94	2.09	Rural A
Pierce	38.34	0.21	Urban B
San Juan	45.81	0.68	Rural C
Skagit	43.32	0.52	Rural C
Skamania	55.94	1.33	Rural A
Snohomish	34.93	-0.01	Urban B
Spokane	53.32	1.16	Urban B
Stevens	50.19	0.96	Rural B
Thurston	35.39	0.02	Urban C
Wahkiakum	65.89	1.96	Rural C
Walla Walla	40.99	0.38	Rural B
Whatcom	46.21	0.71	Urban C
Whitman	30.91	-0.27	Rural B
Yakima	39.4	0.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.01
Rural B	0.11
Rural C	1.96
Urban B	0.66
Urban C	-0.03

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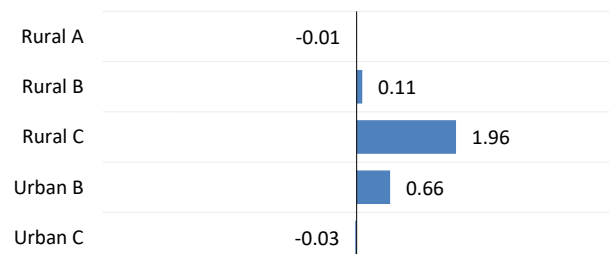
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Victims of Child Abuse And Neglect in Accepted Referrals

Level of Risk Highest High Average Low Lowest N/A

Yearly State Rate

| 32.42 | 31.94 | 33.95 | 37.80 | 39.15 |
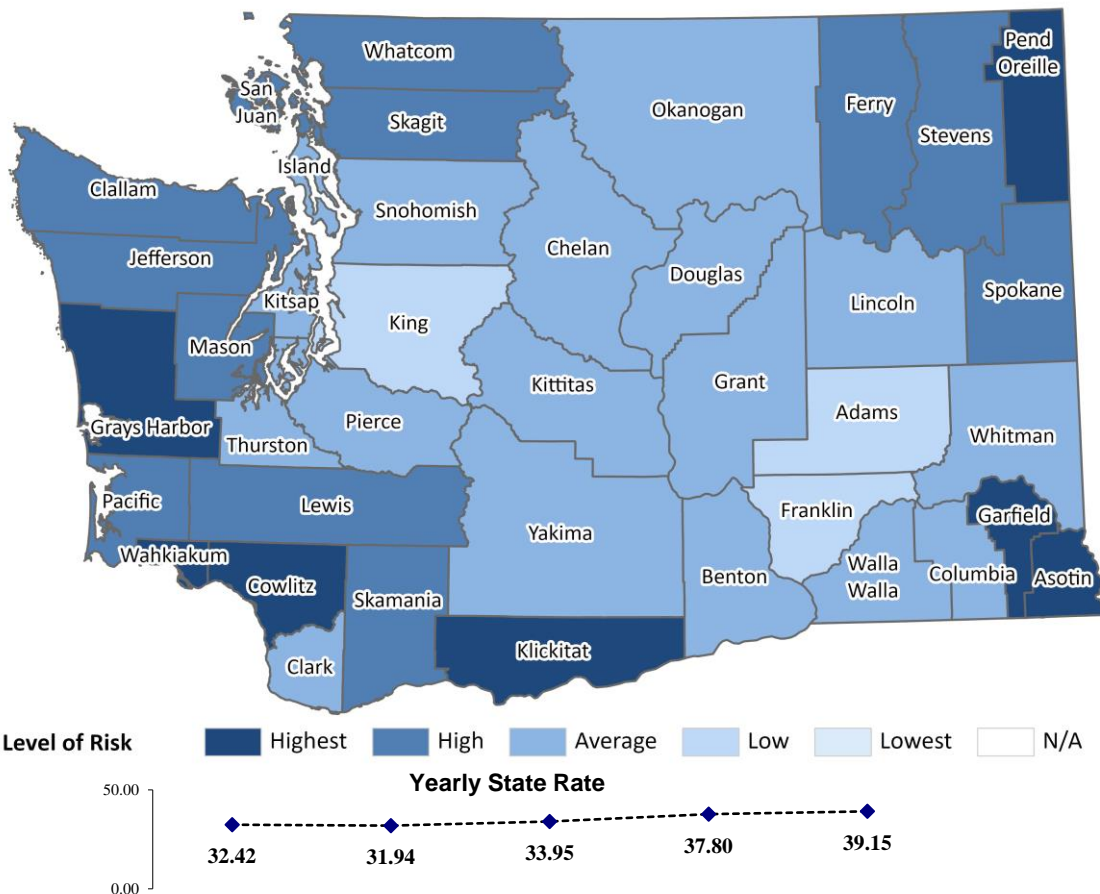
Updated: 4/18/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	32.42	31.94	33.95	37.80	39.15	35.10
Accepted Victims	51,490	51,199	55,197	62,362	65,261	
Persons, birth-17	1,588,402	1,602,761	1,625,781	1,649,573	1,666,904	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse which may have multiple listed victims. Mandated reporters, such as doctors, nurses, psychologists, pharmacists, teachers, child care providers, and social service counselors, notify Child Protective Services if they suspect a child is in danger of negligent treatment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or other maltreatment. In addition, other concerned individuals may report suspected child abuse cases. If the information provided meets the sufficiency screen, the referral is accepted for further action. A referral may have one or more children identified as victims. Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. The data in this report are based on the total number of victims reported in Child Protective Services referrals. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, FamLink Data Warehouse.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10
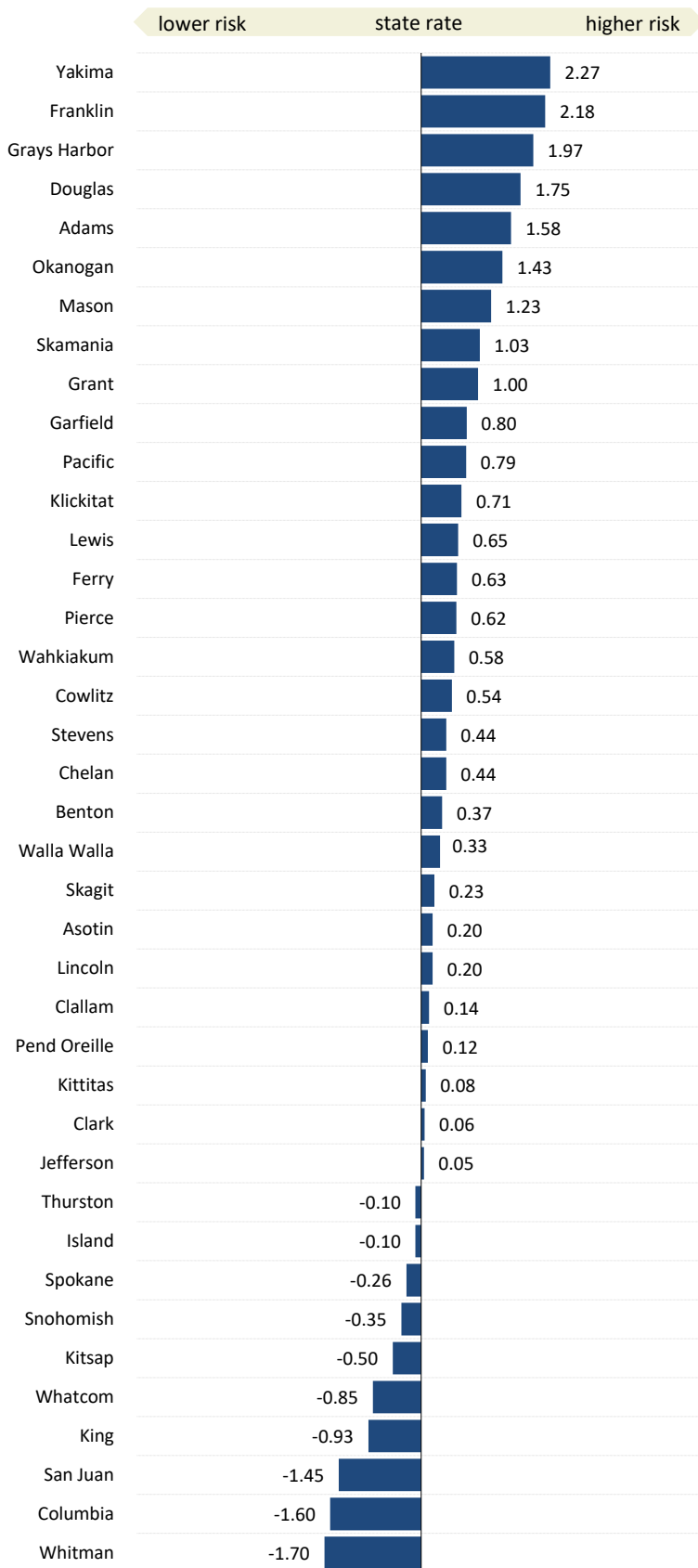
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	67.19	1.58	Rural B
Asotin	55.75	0.20	Rural B
Benton	57.15	0.37	Urban C
Chelan	57.71	0.44	Rural B
Clallam	55.24	0.14	Rural C
Clark	54.63	0.06	Urban C
Columbia	40.88	-1.60	Rural B
Cowlitz	58.58	0.54	Rural C
Douglas	68.55	1.75	Rural B
Ferry	59.33	0.63	Rural A
Franklin	72.07	2.18	Rural A
Garfield	60.67	0.80	Rural B
Grant	62.33	1.00	Rural A
Grays Harbor	70.4	1.97	Rural C
Island	53.25	-0.10	Rural C
Jefferson	54.5	0.05	Rural C
King	46.4	-0.93	Urban A
Kitsap	49.93	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	54.79	0.08	Rural B
Klickitat	59.98	0.71	Rural A
Lewis	59.49	0.65	Rural C
Lincoln	55.73	0.20	Rural B
Mason	64.28	1.23	Rural C
Okanogan	65.91	1.43	Rural A
Pacific	60.61	0.79	Rural C
Pend Oreille	55.08	0.12	Rural A
Pierce	59.18	0.62	Urban B
San Juan	42.13	-1.45	Rural C
Skagit	56.04	0.23	Rural C
Skamania	62.62	1.03	Rural A
Snohomish	51.21	-0.35	Urban B
Spokane	51.93	-0.26	Urban B
Stevens	57.73	0.44	Rural B
Thurston	53.31	-0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	58.92	0.58	Rural C
Walla Walla	56.86	0.33	Rural B
Whatcom	47.11	-0.85	Urban C
Whitman	40.03	-1.70	Rural B
Yakima	72.83	2.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.85
Rural B	0.55
Rural C	0.75
Urban B	0.07
Urban C	0.38

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
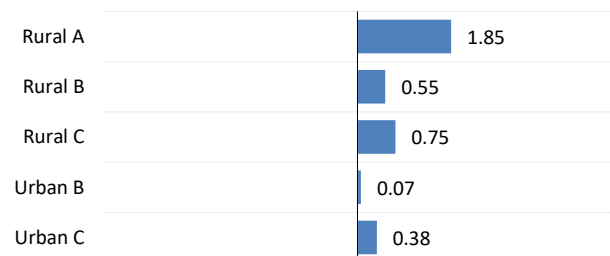
Yearly State Rate

65.02   75.62   50.86   40.12   31.61
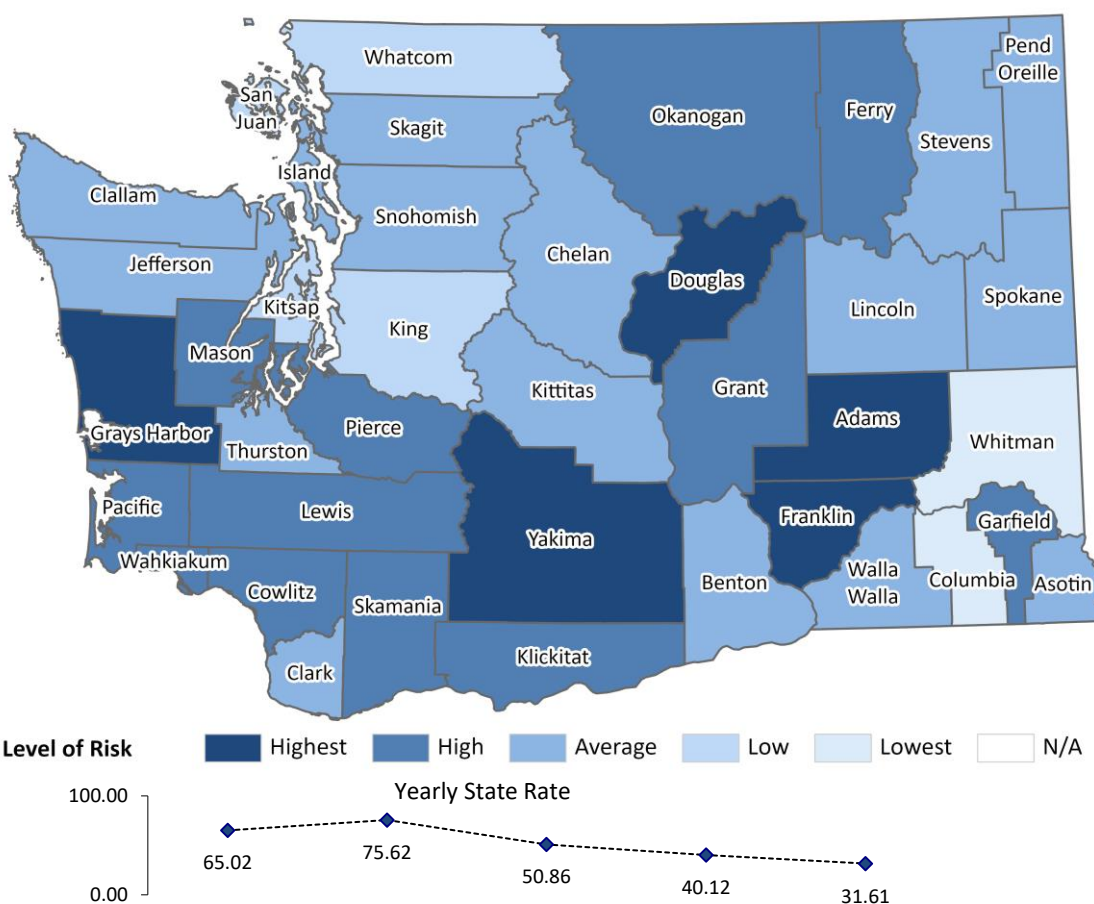
Updated: 4/14/2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	65.02	75.62	50.86	40.12	31.61	54.10
Low Scorers	26,453	75,108	33,056	25,230	20,969	
Tested, 10th grade	40,686	99,320	64,996	62,888	66,332	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 10th grade level. Some districts have chosen to test students in both grades 9 and 10 for the 10th grade assessment. All students being tested at the 10th grade level are included in these data regardless of their grade placement. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2016 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

In 2009-10 the tenth grade WASL was replaced by the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing In One Or More Content Areas.
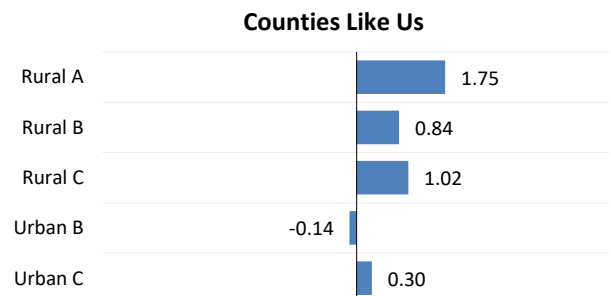
> As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. These historical data will be removed, when several years of SBA data has accumulated.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Grays Harbor		1.98
Franklin		1.92
Yakima		1.92
Ferry		1.89
Okanogan		1.86
Mason		1.36
Garfield		1.27
Pacific		1.25
Klickitat		1.24
Columbia		1.21
Walla Walla		1.15
Skamania		1.09
Lewis		1.07
Grant		1.07
Adams		0.71
Stevens		0.71
Cowlitz		0.66
Benton		0.62
Lincoln		0.59
Douglas		0.41
Pierce		0.38
Jefferson		0.36
Skagit		0.28
Asotin		0.27
Chelan		0.27
Island		0.17
Clallam		0.07
Kittitas		0.05
Pend Oreille		0.04
Clark	-0.03	
Kitsap	-0.09	
Spokane	-0.16	
Thurston	-0.24	
Snohomish	-0.40	
Whatcom	-0.57	
Wahkiakum	-0.72	
King	-0.98	
San Juan	-1.20	
Whitman	-1.22	
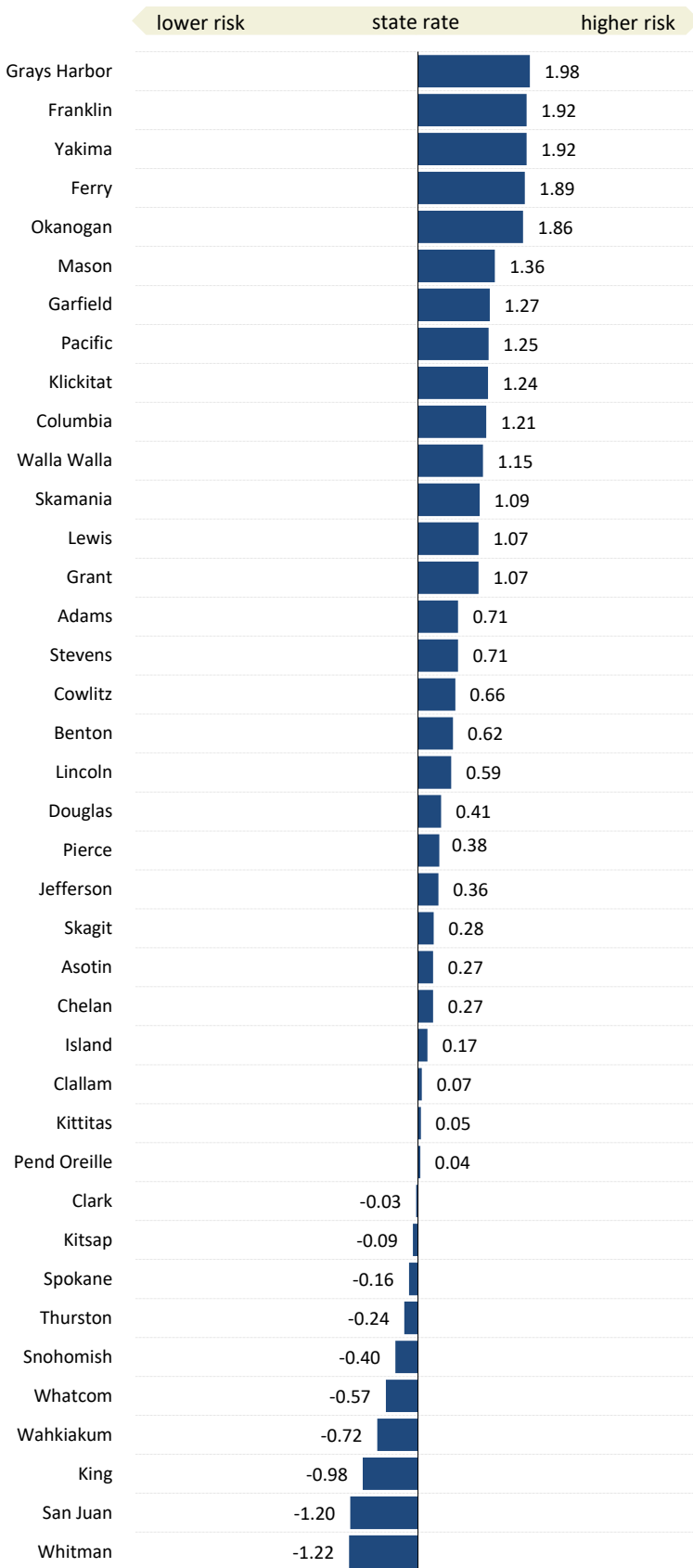
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	60.07	0.71	Rural B
Asotin	56.21	0.27	Rural B
Benton	59.28	0.62	Urban C
Chelan	56.16	0.27	Rural B
Clallam	54.44	0.07	Rural C
Clark	53.52	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	64.4	1.21	Rural B
Cowlitz	59.61	0.66	Rural C
Douglas	57.42	0.41	Rural B
Ferry	70.37	1.89	Rural A
Franklin	70.61	1.92	Rural A
Garfield	64.89	1.27	Rural B
Grant	63.16	1.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	71.15	1.98	Rural C
Island	55.32	0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	56.93	0.36	Rural C
King	45.23	-0.98	Urban A
Kitsap	53.02	-0.09	Urban C
Kittitas	54.25	0.05	Rural B
Klickitat	64.7	1.24	Rural A
Lewis	63.22	1.07	Rural C
Lincoln	58.96	0.59	Rural B
Mason	65.73	1.36	Rural C
Okanogan	70.06	1.86	Rural A
Pacific	64.73	1.25	Rural C
Pend Oreille	54.12	0.04	Rural A
Pierce	57.15	0.38	Urban B
San Juan	43.26	-1.20	Rural C
Skagit	56.26	0.28	Rural C
Skamania	63.38	1.09	Rural A
Snohomish	50.35	-0.40	Urban B
Spokane	52.45	-0.16	Urban B
Stevens	59.99	0.71	Rural B
Thurston	51.75	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	47.5	-0.72	Rural C
Walla Walla	63.9	1.15	Rural B
Whatcom	48.82	-0.57	Urban C
Whitman	43.14	-1.22	Rural B
Yakima	70.6	1.92	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		1.82
Rural B		0.50
Rural C		0.88
Urban B	-0.02	
Urban C		0.41

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
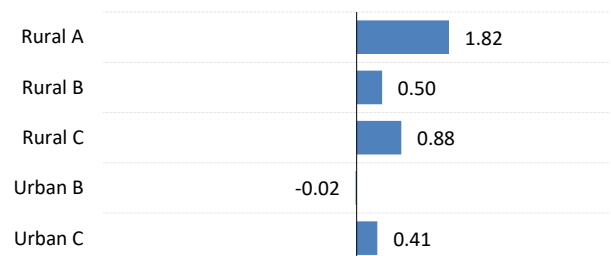
Yearly State Rate

| 58.30 | 56.42 | 57.04 | 49.58 | 47.83 |
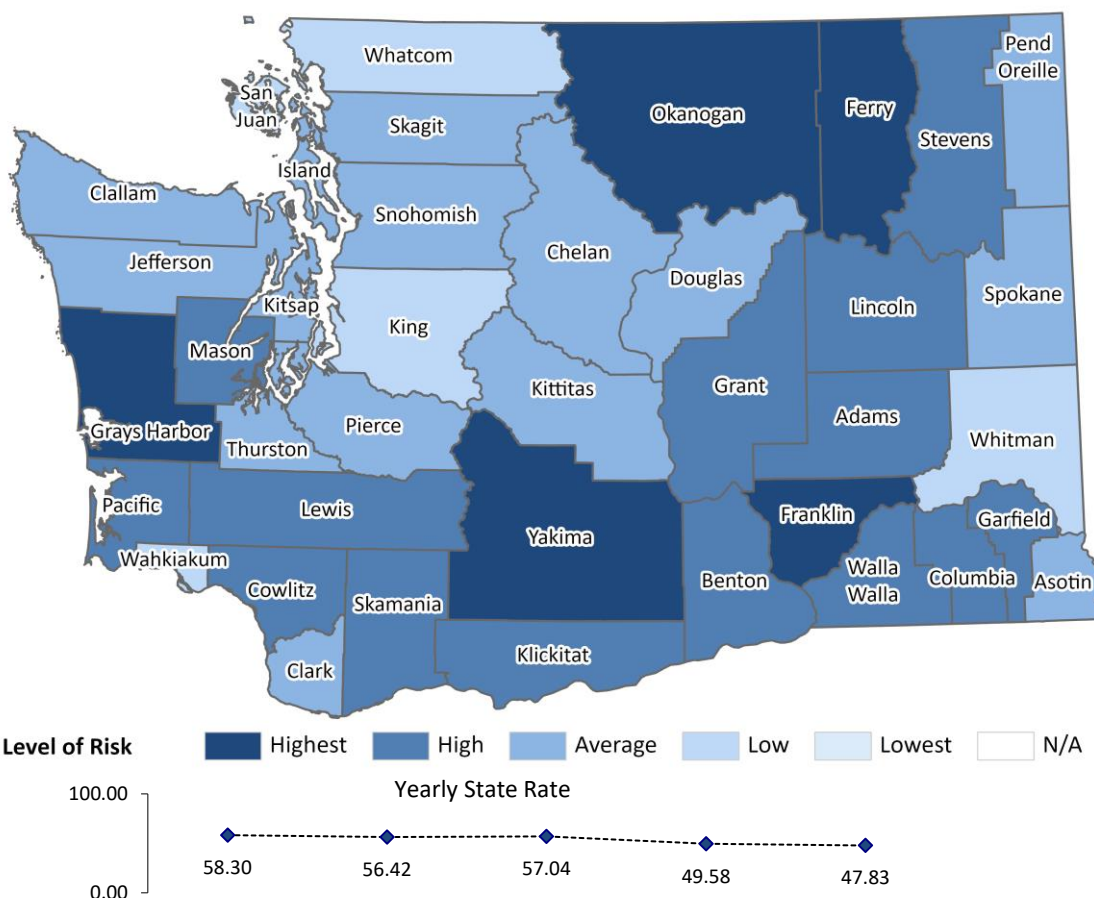
Updated: 4/14/2014	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	58.30	56.42	57.04	49.58	47.83	53.81
Low Scorers	42,828	43,354	42,675	37,166	36,359	
Tested, 7th grade	73,459	76,847	74,820	74,965	76,019	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 7th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2016 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

In 2009-10 the 7th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. These historical data will be removed, when several years of SBA data has accumulated.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
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Academic Achievement: Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk
Ferry			2.08
Okanogan			1.97
Yakima			1.70
Franklin			1.63
Walla Walla			1.62
Grays Harbor			1.55
Adams			1.42
Mason			1.39
Grant			1.35
Skamania			1.29
Klickitat			1.28
Jefferson			1.17
Skagit			1.16
Chelan			1.01
Cowlitz			0.93
Asotin			0.89
Pacific			0.88
Lewis			0.65
Stevens			0.52
Kittitas			0.51
Clallam			0.43
Douglas			0.38
Garfield			0.28
Pierce			0.26
Clark			0.21
Pend Oreille			0.17
Lincoln			0.16
Wahkiakum			0.16
Benton			0.01
Island	-0.03		
Whatcom	-0.17		
Snohomish	-0.33		
Columbia	-0.34		
Kitsap	-0.40		
Spokane	-0.49		
Thurston	-0.49		
San Juan	-0.62		
King	-0.88		
Whitman	-1.17		
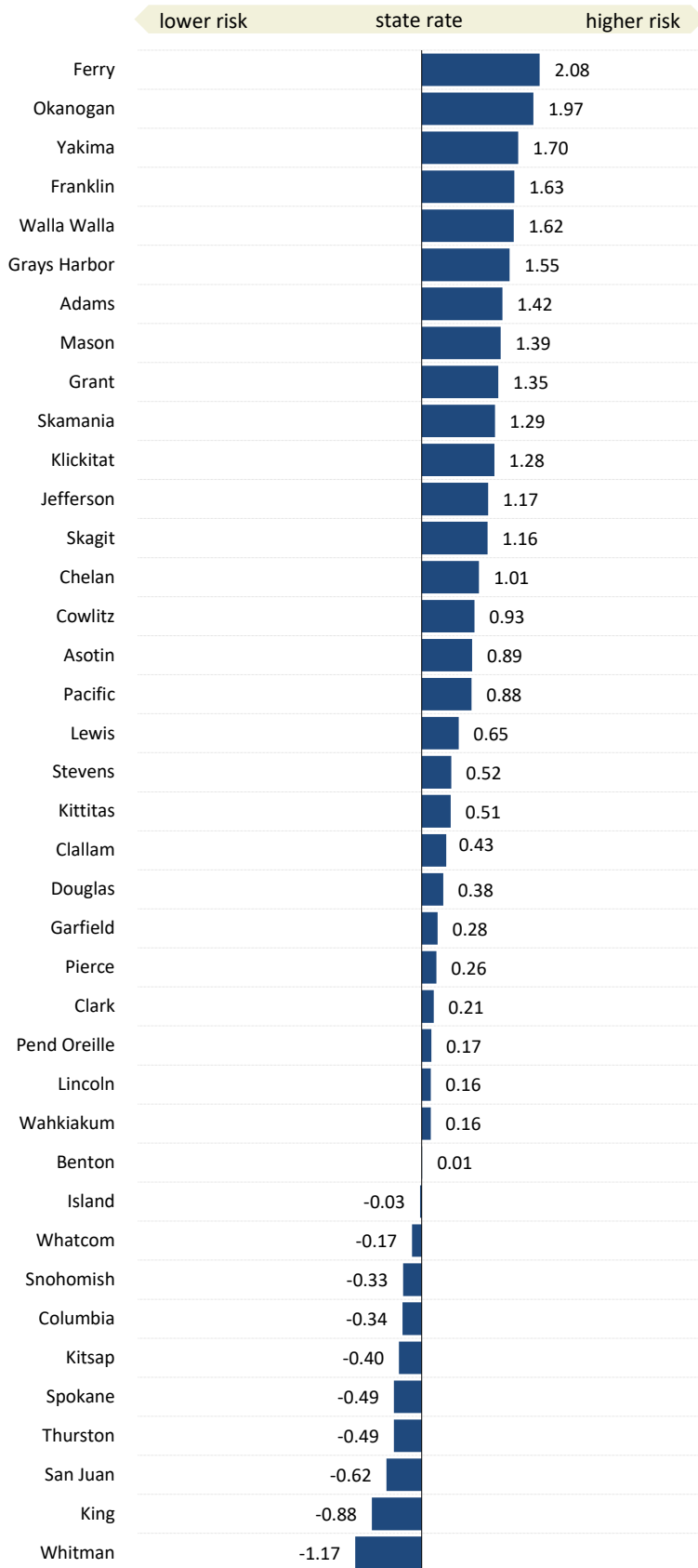
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	69.48	1.42	Rural B
Asotin	64.42	0.89	Rural B
Benton	55.88	0.01	Urban C
Chelan	65.6	1.01	Rural B
Clallam	59.97	0.43	Rural C
Clark	57.9	0.21	Urban C
Columbia	52.51	-0.34	Rural B
Cowlitz	64.83	0.93	Rural C
Douglas	59.49	0.38	Rural B
Ferry	75.93	2.08	Rural A
Franklin	71.51	1.63	Rural A
Garfield	58.54	0.28	Rural B
Grant	68.81	1.35	Rural A
Grays Harbor	70.74	1.55	Rural C
Island	55.5	-0.03	Rural C
Jefferson	67.08	1.17	Rural C
King	47.36	-0.88	Urban A
Kitsap	51.98	-0.40	Urban C
Kittitas	60.71	0.51	Rural B
Klickitat	68.13	1.28	Rural A
Lewis	62.13	0.65	Rural C
Lincoln	57.39	0.16	Rural B
Mason	69.23	1.39	Rural C
Okanogan	74.85	1.97	Rural A
Pacific	64.31	0.88	Rural C
Pend Oreille	57.5	0.17	Rural A
Pierce	58.34	0.26	Urban B
San Juan	49.82	-0.62	Rural C
Skagit	67.04	1.16	Rural C
Skamania	68.31	1.29	Rural A
Snohomish	52.68	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	51.1	-0.49	Urban B
Stevens	60.8	0.52	Rural B
Thurston	51.07	-0.49	Urban C
Wahkiakum	57.36	0.16	Rural C
Walla Walla	71.48	1.62	Rural B
Whatcom	54.21	-0.17	Urban C
Whitman	44.59	-1.17	Rural B
Yakima	72.24	1.70	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		1.75
Rural B		0.84
Rural C		1.02
Urban B	-0.14	
Urban C		0.30

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Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

58.27   59.80   54.96   54.27   51.70
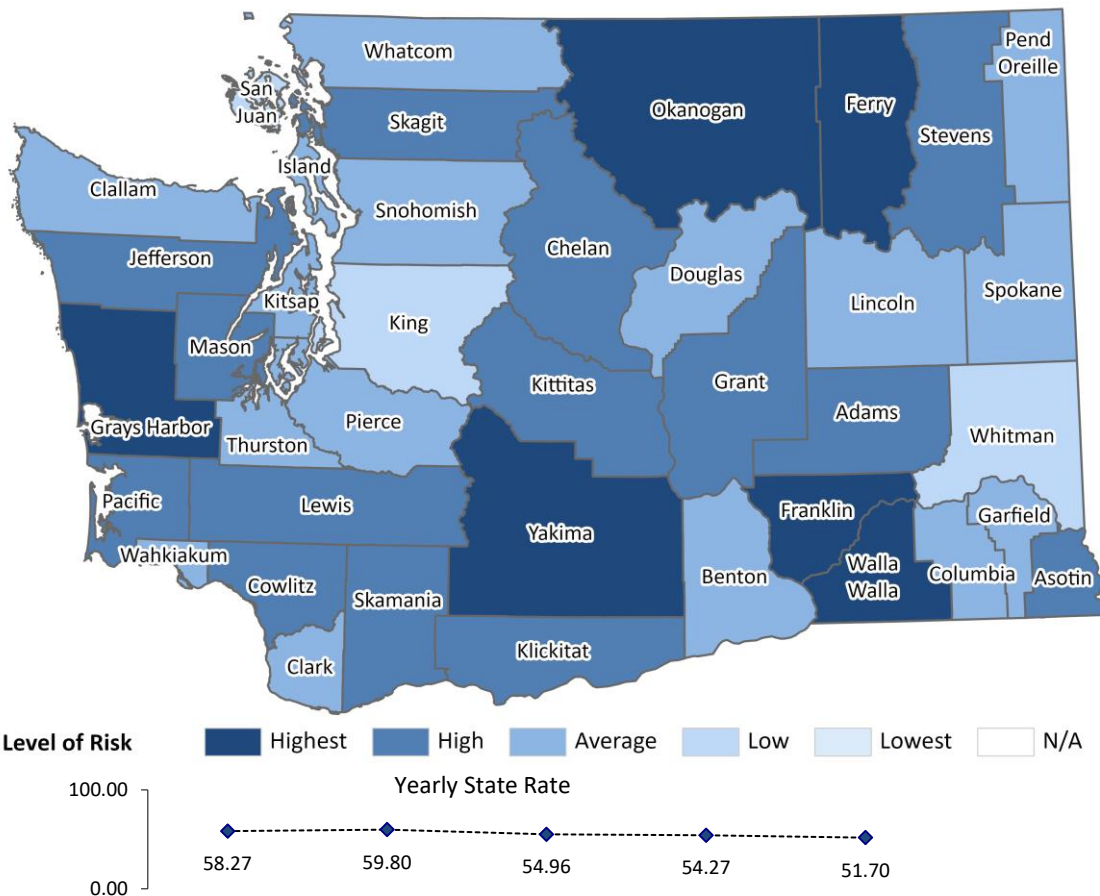
Updated: 4/14/2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	58.27	59.80	54.96	54.27	51.70	55.83
Low Scorers	43,225	46,560	41,143	39,846	38,728	
Tested, 4th grade	74,177	77,863	74,861	73,416	74,905	

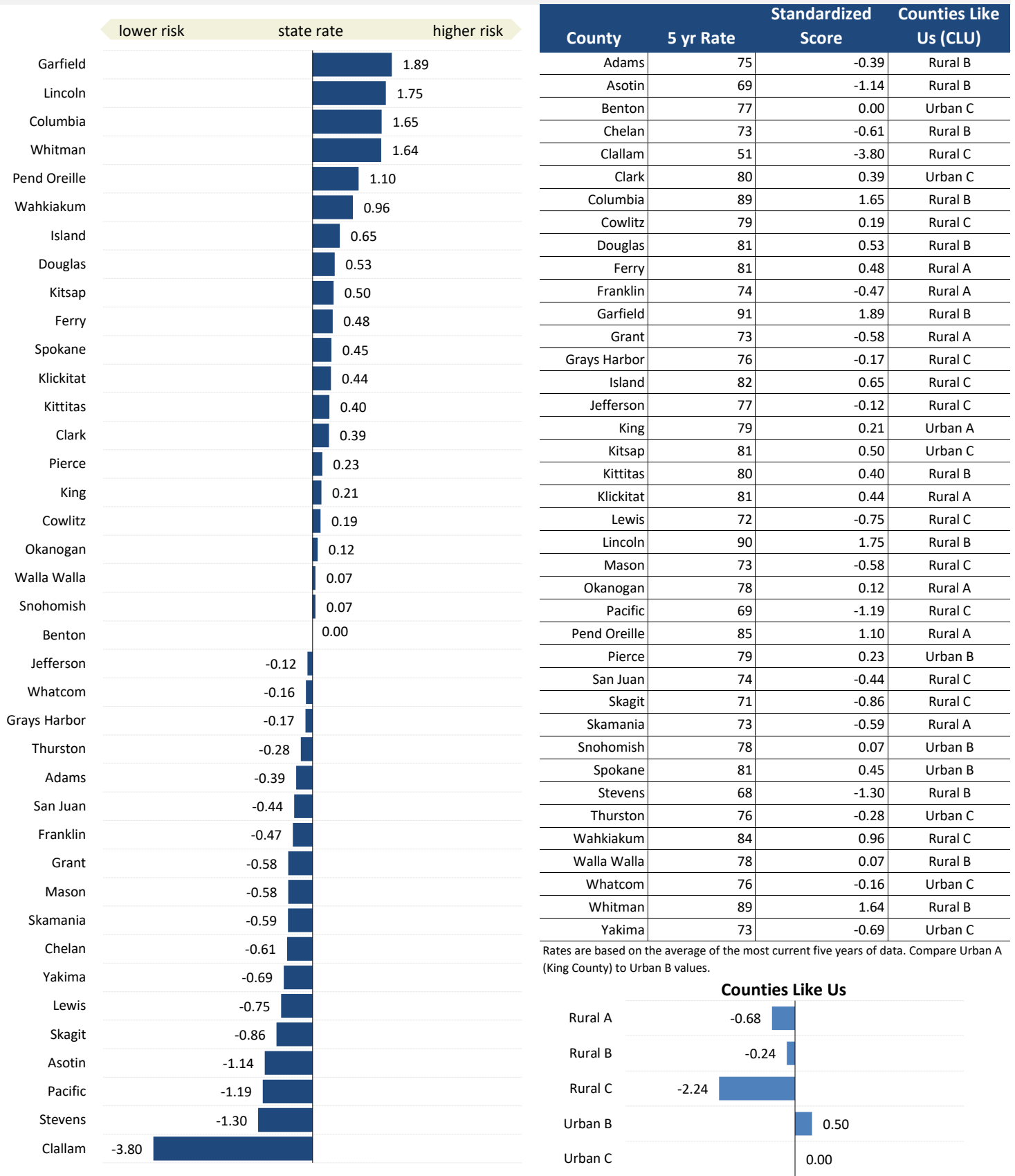** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 4th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2016 is for students in the 4th grade during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

In 2009-10 the 4th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. These historical data will be removed, when several years of SBA data has accumulated.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: High school Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	Chart value
Clallam	3.79
Pacific	1.84
Stevens	1.56
Skamania	1.44
San Juan	1.39
Adams	0.95
Chelan	0.91
Skagit	0.88
Asotin	0.81
Yakima	0.78
Lewis	0.69
Grant	0.66
Thurston	0.34
Okanogan	0.33
Kittitas	0.31
Klickitat	0.26
Mason	0.25
Whatcom	0.20
Franklin	0.04
Cowlitz	0.04
Jefferson	-0.04
Pierce	-0.10
Douglas	-0.18
Clark	-0.22
Grays Harbor	-0.23
Snohomish	-0.25
Benton	-0.28
Spokane	-0.31
King	-0.32
Ferry	-0.36
Walla Walla	-0.41
Pend Oreille	-0.53
Kitsap	-0.56
Island	-0.84
Garfield	-0.84
Wahkiakum	-0.90
Lincoln	-1.33
Whitman	-1.44
Columbia	-1.49

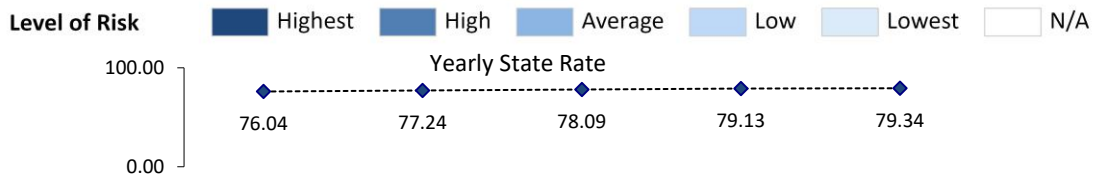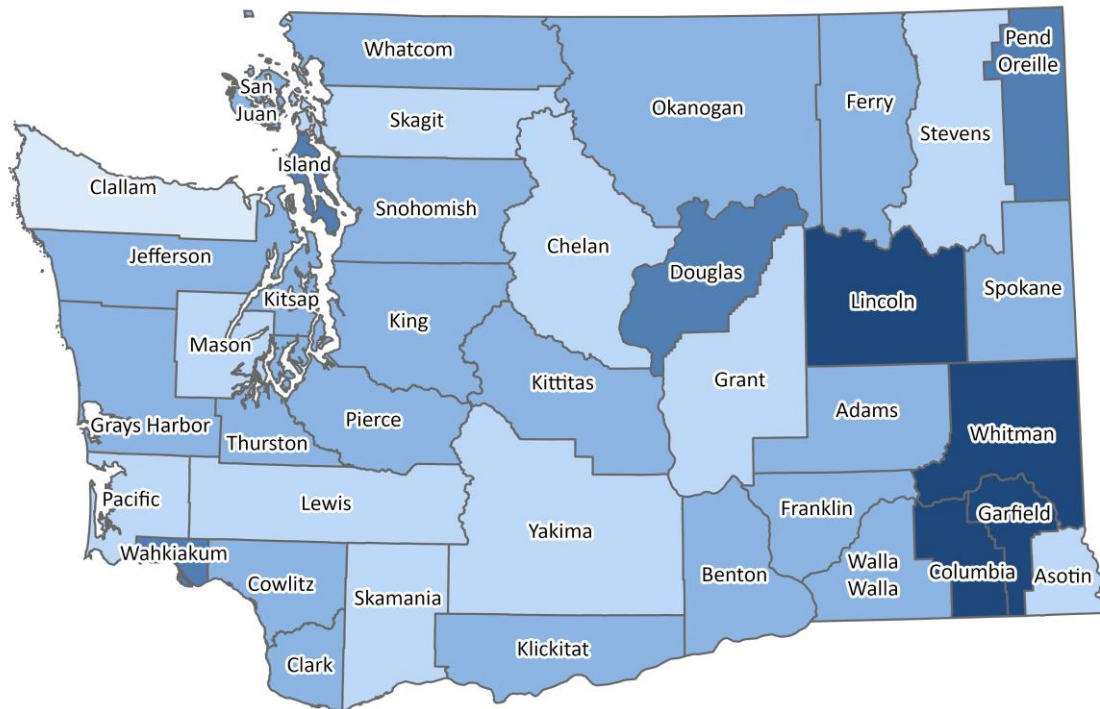| County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	17	0.95	Rural B
Asotin	16	0.81	Rural B
Benton	10	-0.28	Urban C
Chelan	17	0.91	Rural B
Clallam	33	3.79	Rural C
Clark	10	-0.22	Urban C
Columbia	3	-1.49	Rural B
Cowlitz	12	0.04	Rural C
Douglas	11	-0.18	Rural B
Ferry	10	-0.36	Rural A
Franklin	12	0.04	Rural A
Garfield	7	-0.84	Rural B
Grant	15	0.66	Rural A
Grays Harbor	10	-0.23	Rural C
Island	7	-0.84	Rural C
Jefferson	11	-0.04	Rural C
King	10	-0.32	Urban A
Kitsap	8	-0.56	Urban C
Kittitas	13	0.31	Rural B
Klickitat	13	0.26	Rural A
Lewis	15	0.69	Rural C
Lincoln	4	-1.33	Rural B
Mason	13	0.25	Rural C
Okanogan	13	0.33	Rural A
Pacific	22	1.84	Rural C
Pend Oreille	9	-0.53	Rural A
Pierce	11	-0.10	Urban B
San Juan	19	1.39	Rural C
Skagit	17	0.88	Rural C
Skamania	20	1.44	Rural A
Snohomish	10	-0.25	Urban B
Spokane	10	-0.31	Urban B
Stevens	20	1.56	Rural B
Thurston	13	0.34	Urban C
Wahkiakum	6	-0.90	Rural C
Walla Walla	9	-0.41	Rural B
Whatcom	13	0.20	Urban C
Whitman	3	-1.44	Rural B
Yakima	16	0.78	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

CLU	value
Rural A	0.73
Rural B	0.67
Rural C	2.09
Urban B	-0.43
Urban C	0.07
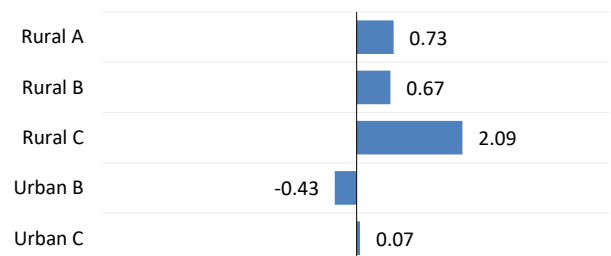
Level of Risk for High school Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts
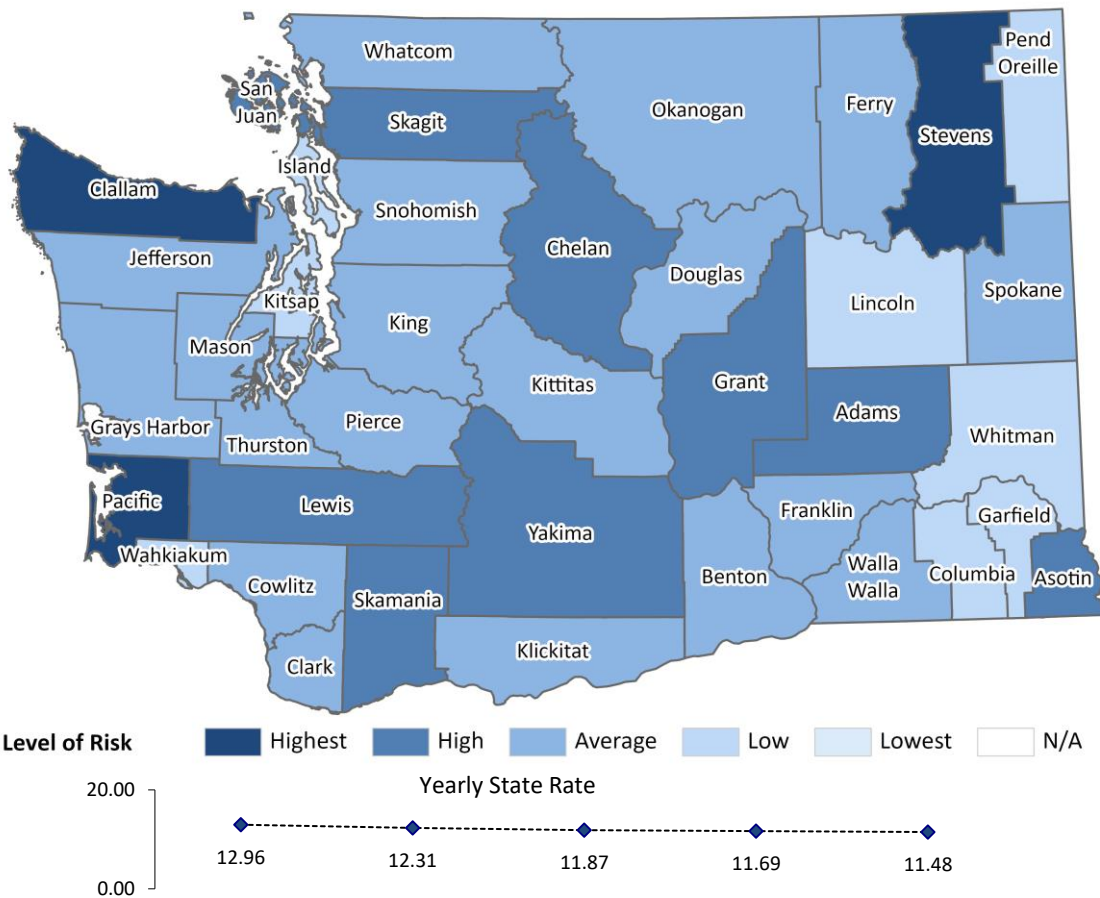
Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

| 12.96 | 12.31 | 11.87 | 11.69 | 11.48 |

Updated: 2/8/2019

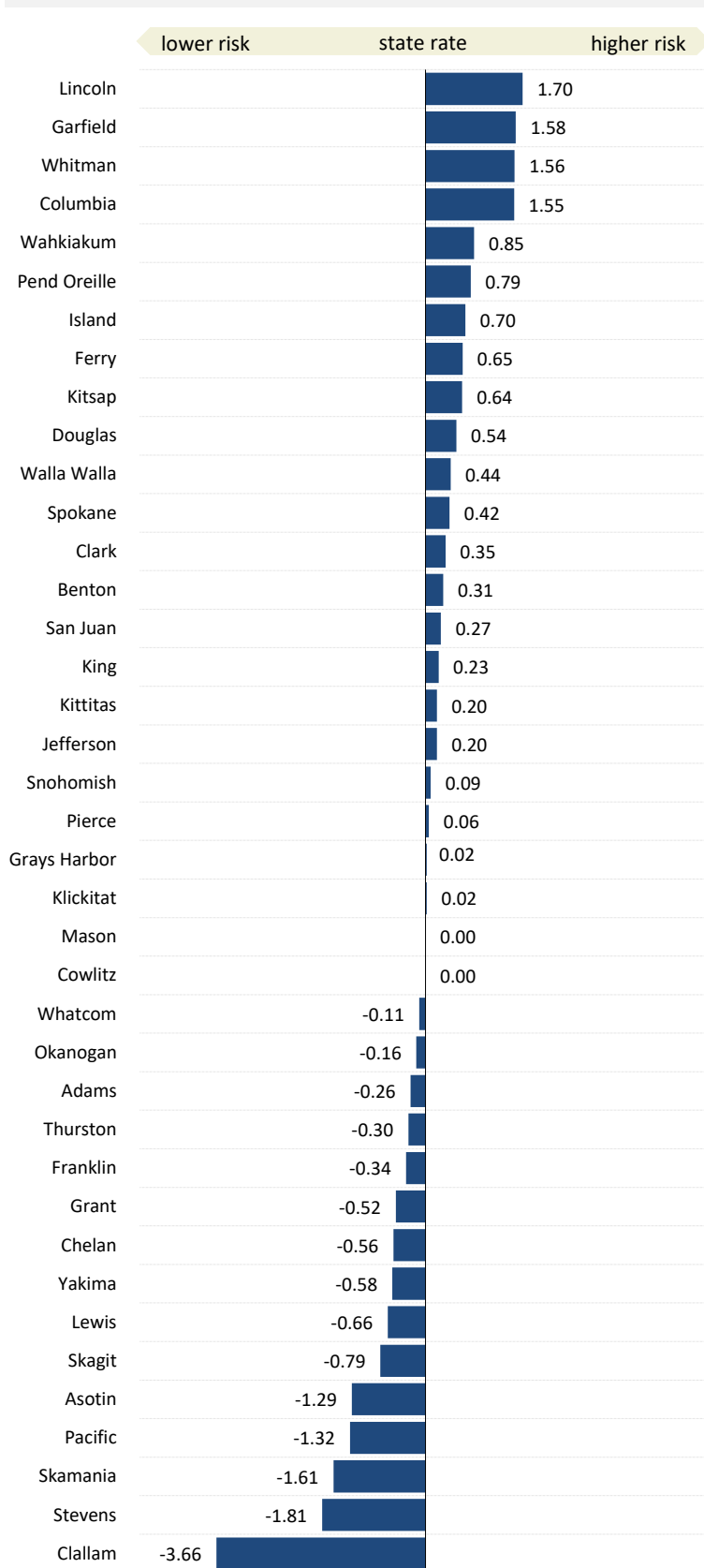|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	12.96	12.31	11.87	11.69	11.48	12.06
	10,305	9,670	9,511	9,474	9,478	
	79,528	78,556	80,157	81,041	82,544	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The percent of students dropping out prior to graduation. The High School Cohort Dropout rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community. The Estimated Cohort (old method) rate formula used data from multiple grades in a single year. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate is the number of students in the same freshman cohort dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted freshman class cohort of the graduates. Beginning with the 9-grade cohort due to graduate in the 2010/2011 school year, OSPI has started using the actual cohort of students for their calculations.

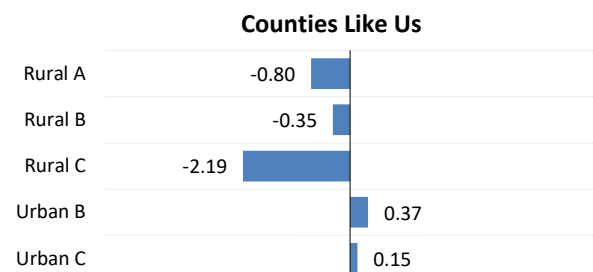For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: Annual (Event) Dropouts

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County			
Clallam			4.58
Pacific			1.91
Ferry			1.21
Adams			1.15
Yakima			1.13
Wahkiakum			0.96
Grant			0.93
Skagit			0.83
Jefferson			0.55
Asotin			0.53
Stevens			0.50
Cowlitz			0.49
Chelan			0.41
Mason			0.40
Lewis			0.38
Franklin			0.21
San Juan			0.11
Douglas			0.10
Skamania			0.06
Benton			0.03
Kitsap			0.02
Grays Harbor		-0.05	
Whatcom		-0.05	
Clark		-0.06	
Okanogan		-0.11	
Pierce		-0.17	
King		-0.19	
Klickitat		-0.32	
Thurston		-0.34	
Snohomish		-0.40	
Kittitas		-0.43	
Columbia		-0.50	
Spokane		-0.54	
Walla Walla		-0.54	
Pend Oreille		-0.56	
Garfield		-0.63	
Island		-0.88	
Whitman		-0.89	
Lincoln	-1.56		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.98	1.15	Rural B
Asotin	4.89	0.53	Rural B
Benton	4.02	0.03	Urban C
Chelan	4.68	0.41	Rural B
Clallam	12	4.58	Rural C
Clark	3.86	-0.06	Urban C
Columbia	3.08	-0.50	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.82	0.49	Rural C
Douglas	4.13	0.10	Rural B
Ferry	6.09	1.21	Rural A
Franklin	4.33	0.21	Rural A
Garfield	2.86	-0.63	Rural B
Grant	5.6	0.93	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.88	-0.05	Rural C
Island	2.42	-0.88	Rural C
Jefferson	4.93	0.55	Rural C
King	3.62	-0.19	Urban A
Kitsap	3.99	0.02	Urban C
Kittitas	3.2	-0.43	Rural B
Klickitat	3.39	-0.32	Rural A
Lewis	4.63	0.38	Rural C
Lincoln	1.22	-1.56	Rural B
Mason	4.67	0.40	Rural C
Okanogan	3.76	-0.11	Rural A
Pacific	7.31	1.91	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.97	-0.56	Rural A
Pierce	3.66	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	4.15	0.11	Rural C
Skagit	5.42	0.83	Rural C
Skamania	4.06	0.06	Rural A
Snohomish	3.25	-0.40	Urban B
Spokane	3.01	-0.54	Urban B
Stevens	4.83	0.50	Rural B
Thurston	3.36	-0.34	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.65	0.96	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.01	-0.54	Rural B
Whatcom	3.87	-0.05	Urban C
Whitman	2.4	-0.89	Rural B
Yakima	5.94	1.13	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	0.89
Rural B	0.10
Rural C	2.06
Urban B	-0.80
Urban C	0.33

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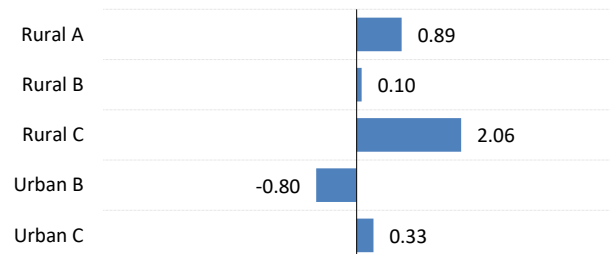
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Annual (Event) Dropouts

Level of Risk	Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate

5.00

3.55   3.44   4.36   4.46

0.00
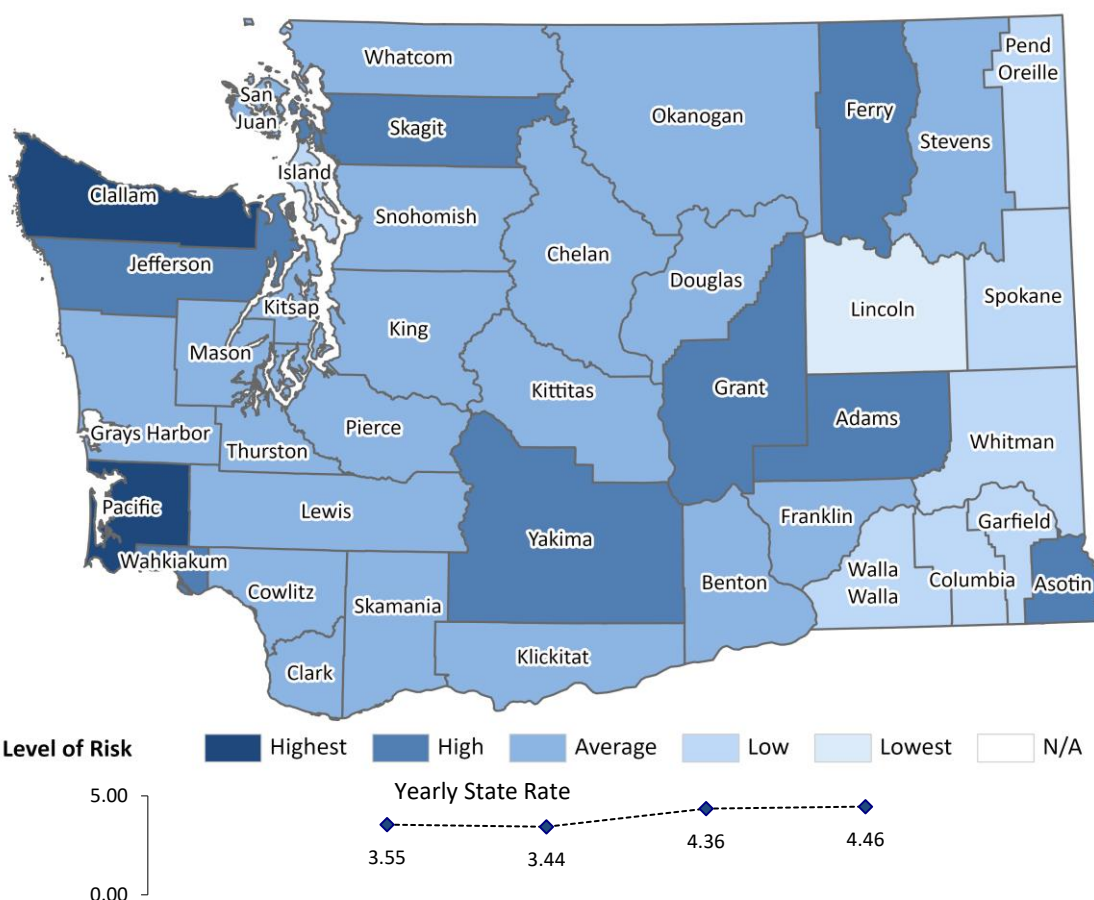
Updated: 1/10/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average**
Yearly State Rate		3.55	3.44	4.36	4.46	3.95
		11,029	10,685	14,100	14,381	
		310,306	310,575	323,264	322,499	

** This State multi-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.
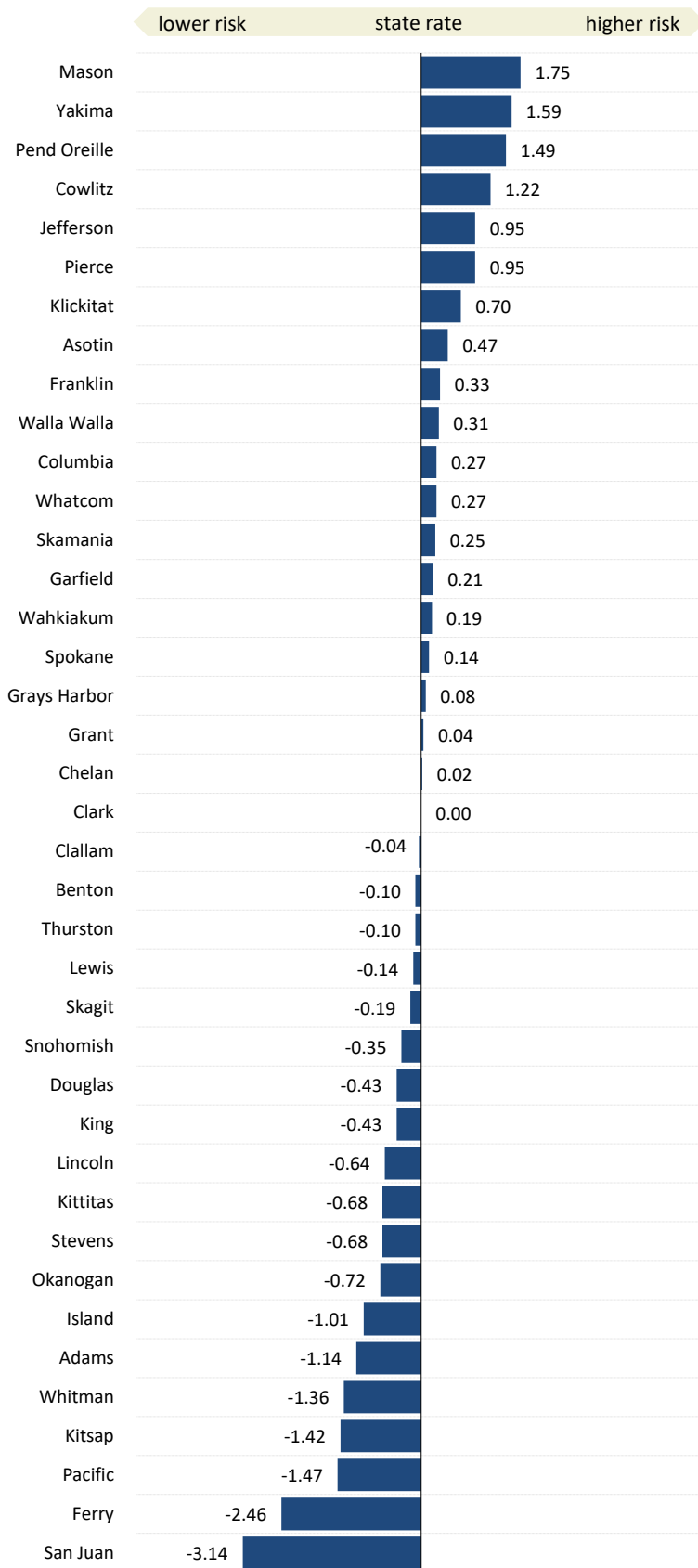
Note: The Annual Dropout rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is much more time intensive to compute with the new cohort designations for students as it draws information from four separate cohorts. This indicator will have a break in data production while data collection transitions to using the adjusted cohort for most other calculations. The formula for this indicator has not changed.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
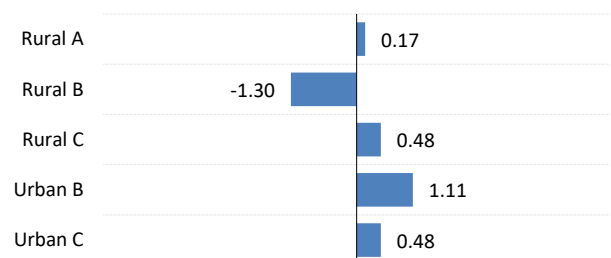
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: On-time Graduation (Protective Factor)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Garfield		1.89
Lincoln		1.75
Columbia		1.65
Whitman		1.64
Pend Oreille		1.10
Wahkiakum		0.96
Island		0.65
Douglas		0.53
Kitsap		0.50
Ferry		0.48
Spokane		0.45
Klickitat		0.44
Kittitas		0.40
Clark		0.39
Pierce		0.23
King		0.21
Cowlitz		0.19
Okanogan		0.12
Walla Walla		0.07
Snohomish		0.07
Benton		0.00
Jefferson	-0.12	
Whatcom	-0.16	
Grays Harbor	-0.17	
Thurston	-0.28	
Adams	-0.39	
San Juan	-0.44	
Franklin	-0.47	
Grant	-0.58	
Mason	-0.58	
Skamania	-0.59	
Chelan	-0.61	
Yakima	-0.69	
Lewis	-0.75	
Skagit	-0.86	
Asotin	-1.14	
Pacific	-1.19	
Stevens	-1.30	
Clallam	-3.80	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	75	-0.39	Rural B
Asotin	69	-1.14	Rural B
Benton	77	0.00	Urban C
Chelan	73	-0.61	Rural B
Clallam	51	-3.80	Rural C
Clark	80	0.39	Urban C
Columbia	89	1.65	Rural B
Cowlitz	79	0.19	Rural C
Douglas	81	0.53	Rural B
Ferry	81	0.48	Rural A
Franklin	74	-0.47	Rural A
Garfield	91	1.89	Rural B
Grant	73	-0.58	Rural A
Grays Harbor	76	-0.17	Rural C
Island	82	0.65	Rural C
Jefferson	77	-0.12	Rural C
King	79	0.21	Urban A
Kitsap	81	0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	80	0.40	Rural B
Klickitat	81	0.44	Rural A
Lewis	72	-0.75	Rural C
Lincoln	90	1.75	Rural B
Mason	73	-0.58	Rural C
Okanogan	78	0.12	Rural A
Pacific	69	-1.19	Rural C
Pend Oreille	85	1.10	Rural A
Pierce	79	0.23	Urban B
San Juan	74	-0.44	Rural C
Skagit	71	-0.86	Rural C
Skamania	73	-0.59	Rural A
Snohomish	78	0.07	Urban B
Spokane	81	0.45	Urban B
Stevens	68	-1.30	Rural B
Thurston	76	-0.28	Urban C
Wahkiakum	84	0.96	Rural C
Walla Walla	78	0.07	Rural B
Whatcom	76	-0.16	Urban C
Whitman	89	1.64	Rural B
Yakima	73	-0.69	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.68
Rural B	-0.24
Rural C	-2.24
Urban B	0.50
Urban C	0.00

Beginning with the Dec. 2015 report series, On-time and Extended Graduation are shown as protective factors. In previous reports, standardized rates above indicated a negative factor: risk of not graduating (see Technical Notes for details).

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

100.00

76.04   77.24   78.09   79.13   79.34

0.00

Updated: 2/8/2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	76.04	77.24	78.09	79.13	79.34	77.97

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The percent of students who graduate in four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate divides the number of students in the same freshman cohort graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students. In this method there are no adjustments for Special Ed or Limited English students who are expected to take longer, and transfers from out of state or other districts who are credit deficient may not be reclassified into a lower grade. Prior to the 2011 the Estimated Cohort method used a complex formula to estimate the graduation rate from data for multiple grades during the graduation year. The differences in graduation rates from 2010 to 2011 is likely to be due to the change in computation method.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Academic Achievement: Extended Graduation (Protective Factor)

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Lincoln		1.70
Garfield		1.58
Whitman		1.56
Columbia		1.55
Wahkiakum		0.85
Pend Oreille		0.79
Island		0.70
Ferry		0.65
Kitsap		0.64
Douglas		0.54
Walla Walla		0.44
Spokane		0.42
Clark		0.35
Benton		0.31
San Juan		0.27
King		0.23
Kittitas		0.20
Jefferson		0.20
Snohomish		0.09
Pierce		0.06
Grays Harbor		0.02
Klickitat		0.02
Mason		0.00
Cowlitz		0.00
Whatcom	-0.11	
Okanogan	-0.16	
Adams	-0.26	
Thurston	-0.30	
Franklin	-0.34	
Grant	-0.52	
Chelan	-0.56	
Yakima	-0.58	
Lewis	-0.66	
Skagit	-0.79	
Asotin	-1.29	
Pacific	-1.32	
Skamania	-1.61	
Stevens	-1.81	
Clallam	-3.66	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	78	-0.26	Rural B
Asotin	71	-1.29	Rural B
Benton	83	0.31	Urban C
Chelan	76	-0.56	Rural B
Clallam	53	-3.66	Rural C
Clark	83	0.35	Urban C
Columbia	92	1.55	Rural B
Cowlitz	80	0.00	Rural C
Douglas	84	0.54	Rural B
Ferry	85	0.65	Rural A
Franklin	78	-0.34	Rural A
Garfield	92	1.58	Rural B
Grant	76	-0.52	Rural A
Grays Harbor	80	0.02	Rural C
Island	86	0.70	Rural C
Jefferson	82	0.20	Rural C
King	82	0.23	Urban A
Kitsap	85	0.64	Urban C
Kittitas	82	0.20	Rural B
Klickitat	80	0.02	Rural A
Lewis	75	-0.66	Rural C
Lincoln	93	1.70	Rural B
Mason	80	0.00	Rural C
Okanogan	79	-0.16	Rural A
Pacific	70	-1.32	Rural C
Pend Oreille	86	0.79	Rural A
Pierce	81	0.06	Urban B
San Juan	82	0.27	Rural C
Skagit	74	-0.79	Rural C
Skamania	68	-1.61	Rural A
Snohomish	81	0.09	Urban B
Spokane	83	0.42	Urban B
Stevens	67	-1.81	Rural B
Thurston	78	-0.30	Urban C
Wahkiakum	87	0.85	Rural C
Walla Walla	84	0.44	Rural B
Whatcom	79	-0.11	Urban C
Whitman	92	1.56	Rural B
Yakima	76	-0.58	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.80	
Rural B	-0.35	
Rural C	-2.19	
Urban B		0.37
Urban C		0.15

Beginning with the Dec. 2015 report series, On-time and Extended Graduation are shown as protective factors. In previous reports, standardized rates above indicated a negative factor: risk of not graduating (see Technical Notes for details).

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

100.00

| 78.81 | 79.88 | 81.08 | 81.87 | 82.38 |

0.00
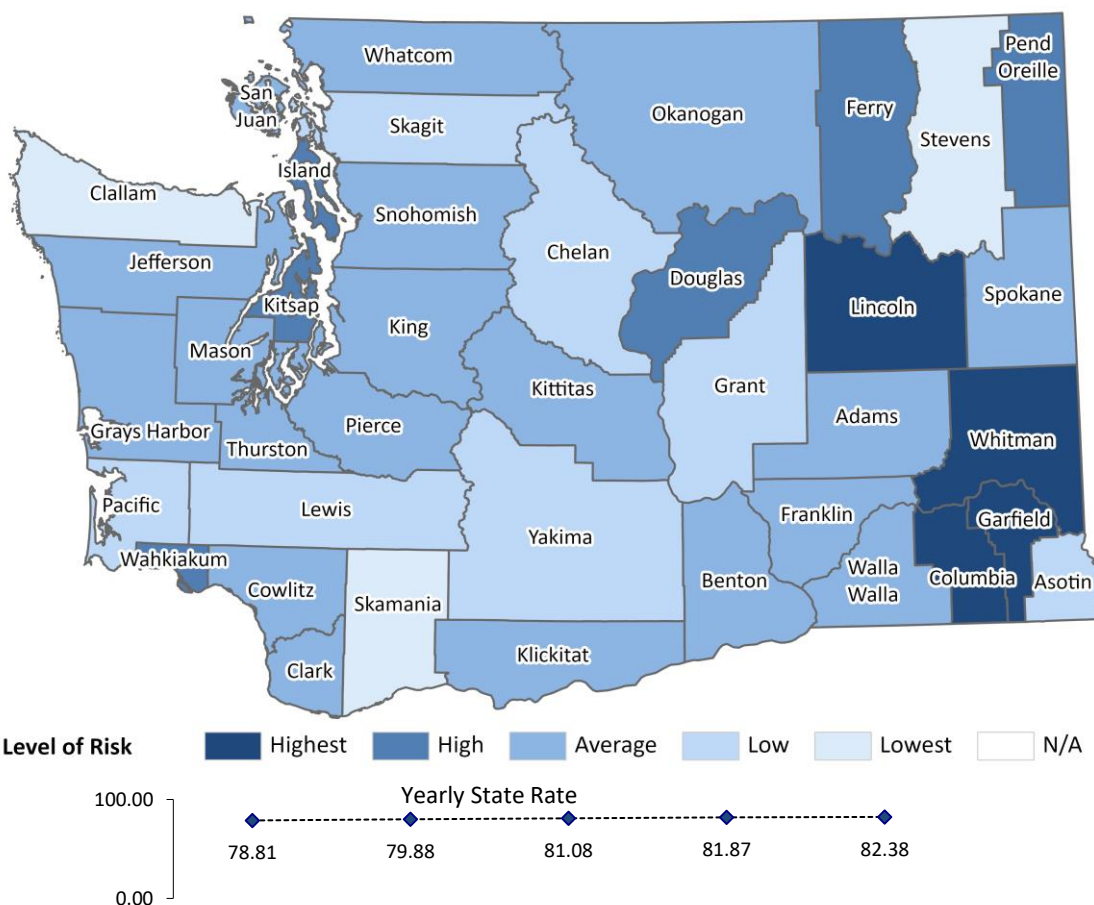
Updated: 2/8/2019

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	78.81	79.88	81.08	81.87	82.38	80.80

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The percent of students who graduate including those students who stay in school and take more than four years to complete their degree. The Estimated Cohort (old method) Extended Graduation rate formula is: (the number of on-time and late graduates in the same year)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate). The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate is the number of students graduating within five years divided by the adjusted freshman cohort for the graduates. The new method does not include graduates after year 5 to the extended graduation rate.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

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School Climate: Weapons Incidents in School

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		Value
Mason		1.75
Yakima		1.59
Pend Oreille		1.49
Cowlitz		1.22
Jefferson		0.95
Pierce		0.95
Klickitat		0.70
Asotin		0.47
Franklin		0.33
Walla Walla		0.31
Columbia		0.27
Whatcom		0.27
Skamania		0.25
Garfield		0.21
Wahkiakum		0.19
Spokane		0.14
Grays Harbor		0.08
Grant		0.04
Chelan		0.02
Clark		0.00
Clallam		-0.04
Benton		-0.10
Thurston		-0.10
Lewis		-0.14
Skagit		-0.19
Snohomish		-0.35
Douglas		-0.43
King		-0.43
Lincoln		-0.64
Kittitas		-0.68
Stevens		-0.68
Okanogan		-0.72
Island		-1.01
Adams		-1.14
Whitman		-1.36
Kitsap		-1.42
Pacific		-1.47
Ferry		-2.46
San Juan		-3.14

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.08	-1.14	Rural B
Asotin	1.86	0.47	Rural B
Benton	1.58	-0.10	Urban C
Chelan	1.64	0.02	Rural B
Clallam	1.61	-0.04	Rural C
Clark	1.63	0.00	Urban C
Columbia	1.76	0.27	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.22	1.22	Rural C
Douglas	1.42	-0.43	Rural B
Ferry	0.44	-2.46	Rural A
Franklin	1.79	0.33	Rural A
Garfield	1.73	0.21	Rural B
Grant	1.65	0.04	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.67	0.08	Rural C
Island	1.14	-1.01	Rural C
Jefferson	2.09	0.95	Rural C
King	1.42	-0.43	Urban A
Kitsap	0.94	-1.42	Urban C
Kittitas	1.3	-0.68	Rural B
Klickitat	1.97	0.70	Rural A
Lewis	1.56	-0.14	Rural C
Lincoln	1.32	-0.64	Rural B
Mason	2.48	1.75	Rural C
Okanogan	1.28	-0.72	Rural A
Pacific	0.92	-1.47	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.35	1.49	Rural A
Pierce	2.09	0.95	Urban B
San Juan	0.11	-3.14	Rural C
Skagit	1.54	-0.19	Rural C
Skamania	1.75	0.25	Rural A
Snohomish	1.46	-0.35	Urban B
Spokane	1.7	0.14	Urban B
Stevens	1.3	-0.68	Rural B
Thurston	1.58	-0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.72	0.19	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.78	0.31	Rural B
Whatcom	1.76	0.27	Urban C
Whitman	0.97	-1.36	Rural B
Yakima	2.4	1.59	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

	Value
Rural A	0.17
Rural B	-1.30
Rural C	0.48
Urban B	1.11
Urban C	0.48

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Weapons Incidents in School

Level of Risk   ■ Highest   ■ High   ■ Average   ■ Low   ■ Lowest   □ N/A

Yearly State Rate

2.00

1.89   1.78   1.68   1.65

1.18

0.00
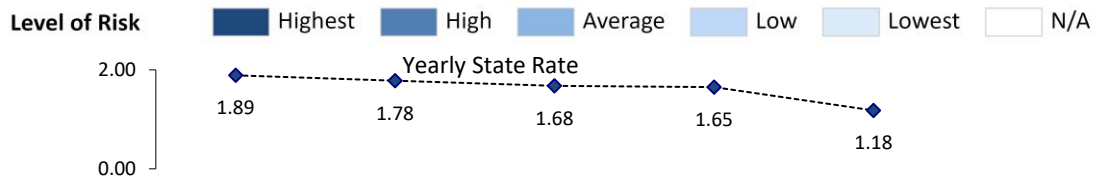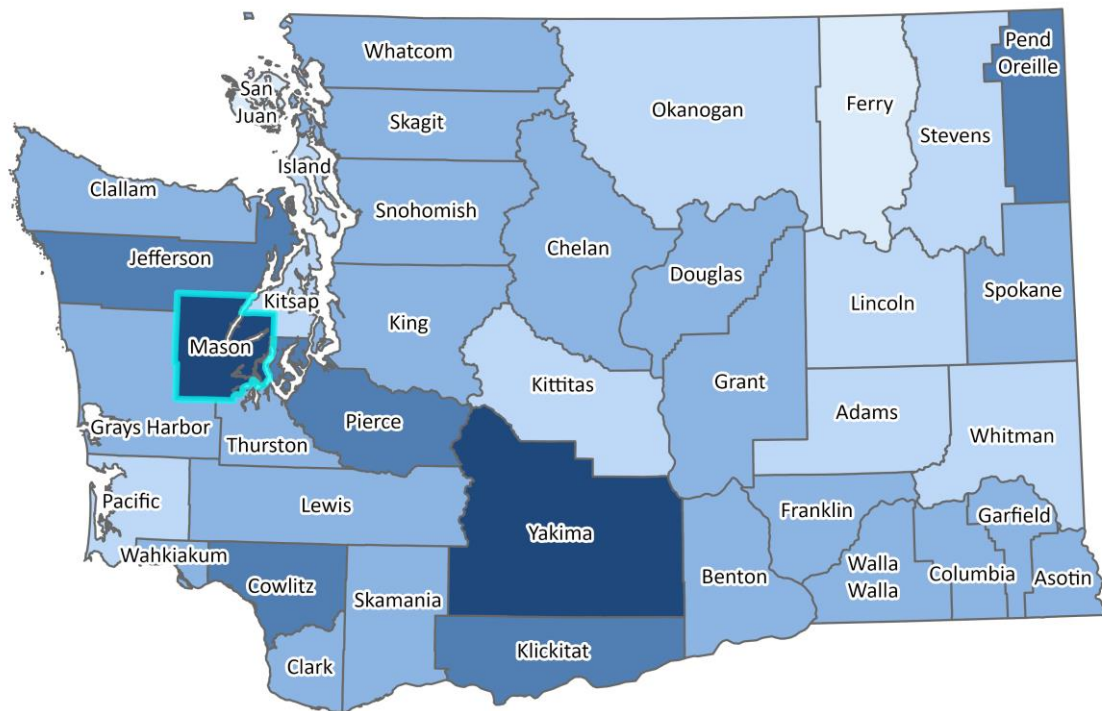
Updated: 6/18/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.89	1.78	1.68	1.65	1.18	1.63
Incidents	2,006	1,913	1,821	1,818	1,309	
Enrollment	1,059,158	1,072,687	1,085,171	1,098,927	1,110,893	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The reported incidents involving guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1000 students enrolled in October of all grades.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Safe and Drug-free Schools: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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School Climate: Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	value
Jefferson	3.15
Yakima	2.44
Benton	1.08
Pierce	0.57
Skagit	0.49
Grant	0.37
Mason	0.34
Cowlitz	0.26
Columbia	0.19
Island	0.05
Grays Harbor	0.04
King	-0.11
Adams	-0.12
Clallam	-0.17
Stevens	-0.18
Okanogan	-0.20
Clark	-0.24
Ferry	-0.28
San Juan	-0.33
Snohomish	-0.36
Thurston	-0.38
Whatcom	-0.45
Spokane	-0.49
Franklin	-0.57
Skamania	-0.62
Chelan	-0.65
Klickitat	-0.72
Pend Oreille	-0.77
Walla Walla	-0.80
Lewis	-0.85
Asotin	-0.91
Lincoln	-0.93
Pacific	-0.95
Kittitas	-1.01
Douglas	-1.12
Kitsap	-1.28
Whitman	-1.74
Garfield	-1.81
Wahkiakum	-1.88

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.84	-0.12	Rural B
Asotin	3.42	-0.91	Rural B
Benton	9.48	1.08	Urban C
Chelan	4.23	-0.65	Rural B
Clallam	5.69	-0.17	Rural C
Clark	5.47	-0.24	Urban C
Columbia	6.78	0.19	Rural B
Cowlitz	7	0.26	Rural C
Douglas	2.81	-1.12	Rural B
Ferry	5.34	-0.28	Rural A
Franklin	4.48	-0.57	Rural A
Garfield	0.71	-1.81	Rural B
Grant	7.32	0.37	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.32	0.04	Rural C
Island	6.35	0.05	Rural C
Jefferson	15.79	3.15	Rural C
King	5.86	-0.11	Urban A
Kitsap	2.32	-1.28	Urban C
Kittitas	3.12	-1.01	Rural B
Klickitat	4	-0.72	Rural A
Lewis	3.63	-0.85	Rural C
Lincoln	3.37	-0.93	Rural B
Mason	7.24	0.34	Rural C
Okanogan	5.59	-0.20	Rural A
Pacific	3.32	-0.95	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.85	-0.77	Rural A
Pierce	7.94	0.57	Urban B
San Juan	5.19	-0.33	Rural C
Skagit	7.68	0.49	Rural C
Skamania	4.32	-0.62	Rural A
Snohomish	5.1	-0.36	Urban B
Spokane	4.71	-0.49	Urban B
Stevens	5.65	-0.18	Rural B
Thurston	5.03	-0.38	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.48	-1.88	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.78	-0.80	Rural B
Whatcom	4.83	-0.45	Urban C
Whitman	0.92	-1.74	Rural B
Yakima	13.62	2.44	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

	value
Rural A	-0.56
Rural B	-2.21
Rural C	0.33
Urban B	-0.01
Urban C	0.76

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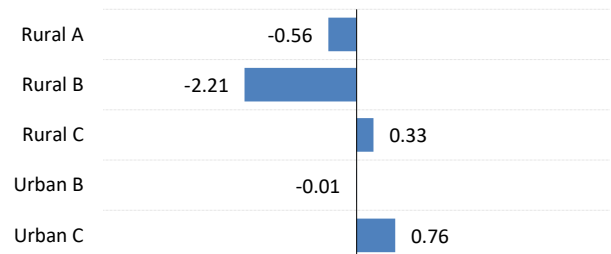
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate
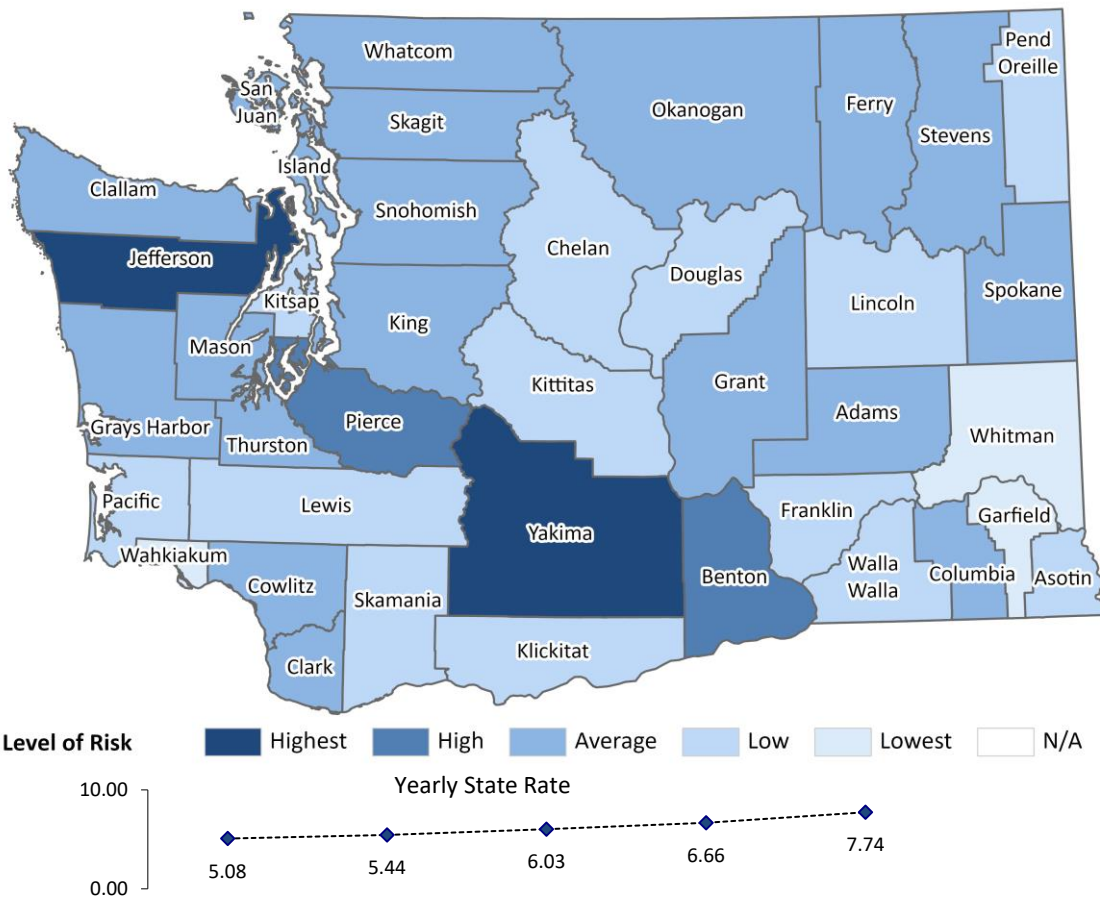
5.08   5.44   6.03   6.66   7.74

Updated: 6/19/2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	5.08	5.44	6.03	6.66	7.74	6.20
Unexcused Absences	535,804	516,138	620,919	699,085	810,808	
Potential Days	105,389,088	94,896,603	102,940,154	105,035,070	104,795,445	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The unexcused absences for students in grades 1-8 per thousand potential school days. Potential school days are the number of days students were taught from the first day of school through May 31 in each school building multiplied by the net served students in grades 1-8 in that building. The definition of an unexcused absence is a local decision, so the definition differs among schools and districts. In general, a student who has an unexcused absence has not attended a majority of hours or periods in a school day, or has not complied with a more restrictive district policy, and has not met the conditions for an excused absence (see RCW 28A.225.020).

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Report Card, Unexcused Absence Files.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Early Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk
Adams			2.67
Asotin			2.64
Garfield			2.37
Benton			2.07
Grays Harbor			1.32
Lincoln			1.18
Cowlitz			1.04
Jefferson			1.03
Skagit			1.03
Okanogan			0.98
Clallam			0.90
Franklin			0.86
Lewis			0.84
Chelan			0.58
Grant			0.48
Klickitat			0.48
Yakima			0.42
Whitman			0.25
San Juan			0.21
Kittitas			0.21
Douglas			0.14
Whatcom			0.13
Pend Oreille			0.01
Walla Walla	-0.02		
Snohomish	-0.07		
Mason	-0.09		
Spokane	-0.11		
Pierce	-0.12		
Thurston	-0.22		
Clark	-0.47		
Pacific	-0.47		
Kitsap	-0.49		
Island	-0.52		
King	-0.56		
Stevens	-0.60		
Ferry	-0.71		
Skamania	-0.71		
Wahkiakum	-0.71		
Columbia			

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.36	2.67	Rural B
Asotin	6.3	2.64	Rural B
Benton	5.23	2.07	Urban C
Chelan	2.43	0.58	Rural B
Clallam	3.03	0.90	Rural C
Clark	0.45	-0.47	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	3.29	1.04	Rural C
Douglas	1.61	0.14	Rural B
Ferry	0	-0.71	Rural A
Franklin	2.96	0.86	Rural A
Garfield	5.8	2.37	Rural B
Grant	2.25	0.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.82	1.32	Rural C
Island	0.36	-0.52	Rural C
Jefferson	3.28	1.03	Rural C
King	0.29	-0.56	Urban A
Kitsap	0.41	-0.49	Urban C
Kittitas	1.73	0.21	Rural B
Klickitat	2.25	0.48	Rural A
Lewis	2.92	0.84	Rural C
Lincoln	3.56	1.18	Rural B
Mason	1.18	-0.09	Rural C
Okanogan	3.18	0.98	Rural A
Pacific	0.45	-0.47	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.35	0.01	Rural A
Pierce	1.11	-0.12	Urban B
San Juan	1.74	0.21	Rural C
Skagit	3.28	1.03	Rural C
Skamania	0	-0.71	Rural A
Snohomish	1.2	-0.07	Urban B
Spokane	1.14	-0.11	Urban B
Stevens	0.22	-0.60	Rural B
Thurston	0.92	-0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-0.71	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.31	-0.02	Rural B
Whatcom	1.59	0.13	Urban C
Whitman	1.81	0.25	Rural B
Yakima	2.12	0.42	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.22
Rural B	1.12
Rural C	1.41
Urban B	-0.20
Urban C	0.21

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related

Level of Risk: Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A

Yearly State Rate

2.00 — 0.00
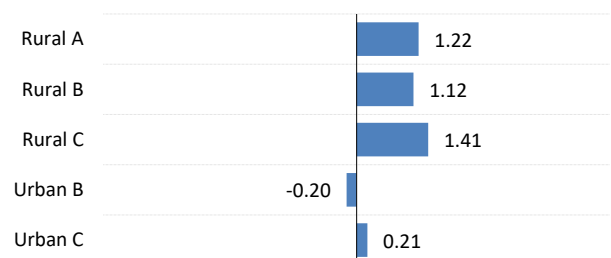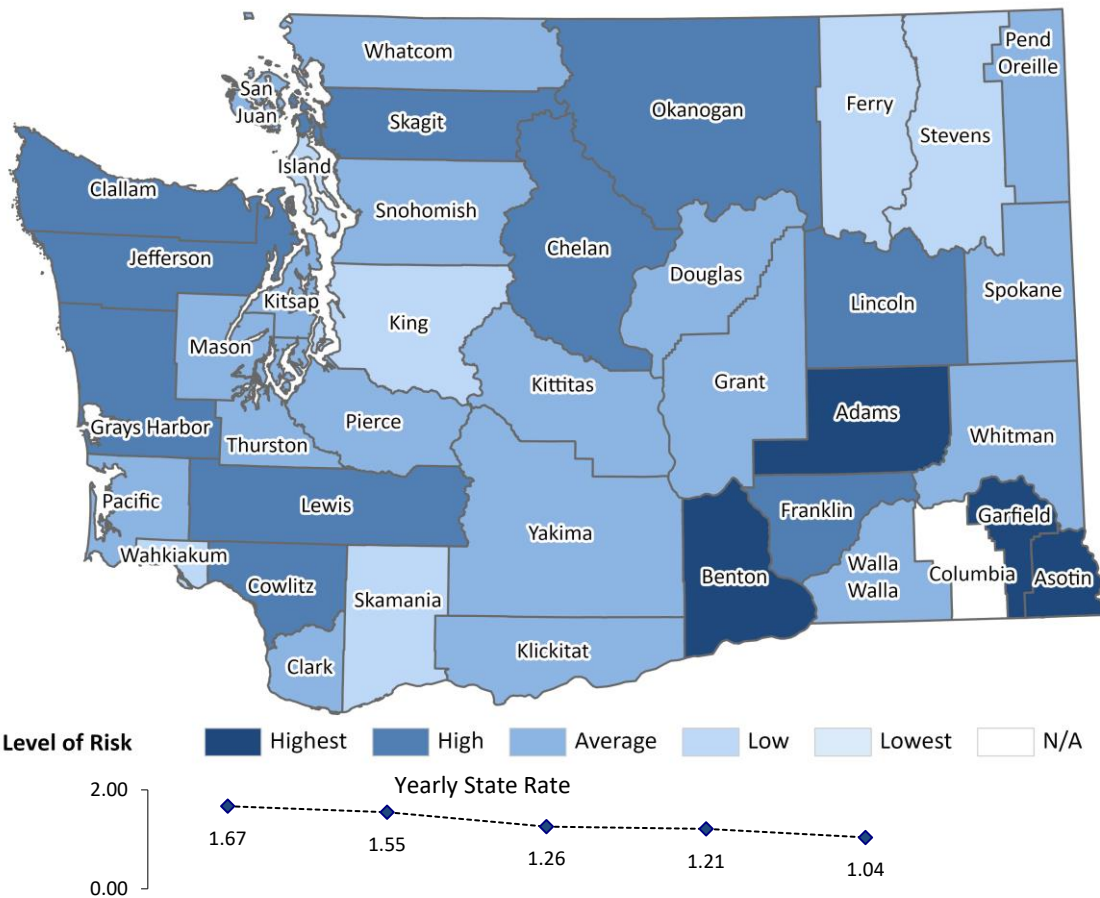
1.67   1.55   1.26   1.21   1.04

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.67	1.55	1.26	1.21	1.04	1.34
Arrests, 10-14	651	611	502	487	468	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	390,566	394,306	396,956	401,979	450,547	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For adolescents, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties.
2) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.
 The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Early Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Asotin		3.95
Lincoln		2.44
Benton		1.49
Skagit		1.24
Clallam		1.11
Yakima		0.86
Cowlitz		0.84
Lewis		0.75
Spokane		0.74
Walla Walla		0.57
Franklin		0.52
Chelan		0.48
Jefferson		0.48
Douglas		0.40
Whitman		0.34
Grant		0.31
Whatcom		0.23
Okanogan		0.00
Snohomish	-0.14	
Pierce	-0.15	
Klickitat	-0.18	
Thurston	-0.18	
Mason	-0.20	
Adams	-0.29	
Island	-0.34	
Pacific	-0.35	
Pend Oreille	-0.35	
Kitsap	-0.37	
Stevens	-0.37	
Kittitas	-0.46	
Clark	-0.48	
Grays Harbor	-0.55	
King	-0.61	
Ferry	-1.04	
Garfield	-1.04	
San Juan	-1.04	
Skamania	-1.04	
Wahkiakum	-1.04	
Columbia		

| County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	0.49	-0.29	Rural B
Asotin	3.25	3.95	Rural B
Benton	1.65	1.49	Urban C
Chelan	0.99	0.48	Rural B
Clallam	1.4	1.11	Rural C
Clark	0.37	-0.48	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	1.23	0.84	Rural C
Douglas	0.94	0.40	Rural B
Ferry	0	-1.04	Rural A
Franklin	1.02	0.52	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.04	Rural B
Grant	0.88	0.31	Rural A
Grays Harbor	0.32	-0.55	Rural C
Island	0.46	-0.34	Rural C
Jefferson	0.99	0.48	Rural C
King	0.28	-0.61	Urban A
Kitsap	0.44	-0.37	Urban C
Kittitas	0.38	-0.46	Rural B
Klickitat	0.56	-0.18	Rural A
Lewis	1.17	0.75	Rural C
Lincoln	2.27	2.44	Rural B
Mason	0.55	-0.20	Rural C
Okanogan	0.68	0.00	Rural A
Pacific	0.45	-0.35	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.45	-0.35	Rural A
Pierce	0.58	-0.15	Urban B
San Juan	0	-1.04	Rural C
Skagit	1.49	1.24	Rural C
Skamania	0	-1.04	Rural A
Snohomish	0.59	-0.14	Urban B
Spokane	1.16	0.74	Urban B
Stevens	0.44	-0.37	Rural B
Thurston	0.56	-0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-1.04	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.05	0.57	Rural B
Whatcom	0.83	0.23	Urban C
Whitman	0.9	0.34	Rural B
Yakima	1.24	0.86	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.68
Rural B		1.12
Rural C		1.31
Urban B		0.15
Urban C		0.35

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Research and Data Analysis,
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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism

Level of Risk
Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A

Yearly State Rate

1.00

0.71 — 0.87 — 0.57 — 0.65 — 0.62

0.00
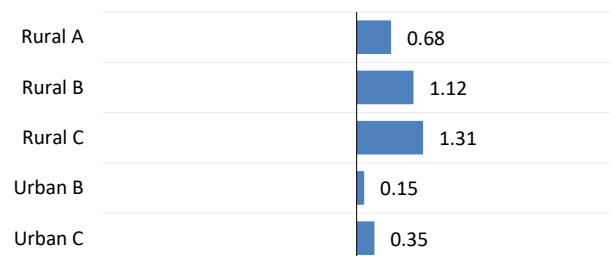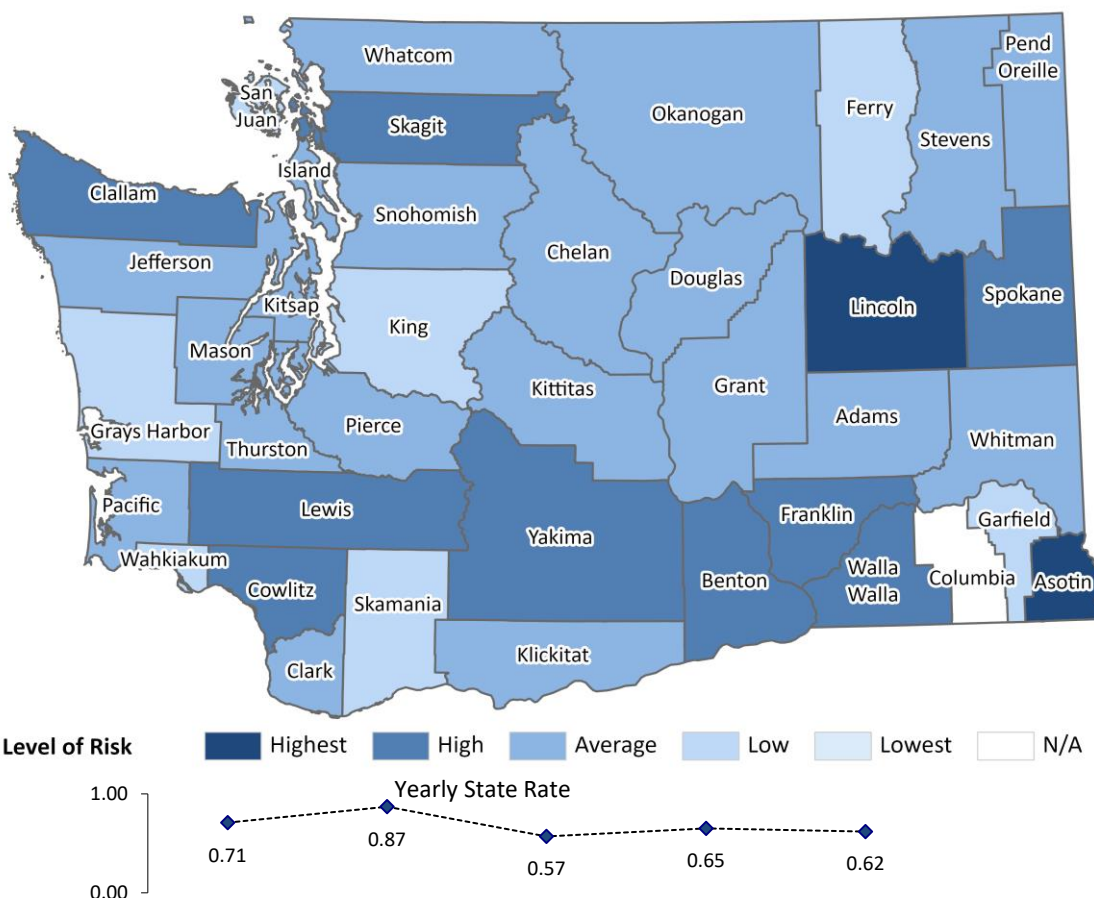
Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	0.71	0.87	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.68
Arrests, 10-14	276	342	227	262	280	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	390,566	394,306	396,956	401,979	450,547	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Early Criminal Justice: Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-14)

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Garfield		2.79
Asotin		2.36
Benton		2.18
Adams		1.77
Cowlitz		1.70
Whitman		1.02
Lincoln		0.98
Lewis		0.93
Skagit		0.79
Clallam		0.77
Yakima		0.75
Klickitat		0.70
Grays Harbor		0.69
Grant		0.66
Franklin		0.61
Jefferson		0.59
Chelan		0.52
Spokane		0.36
Walla Walla		0.23
Wahkiakum	-0.06	
Kittitas	-0.06	
Okanogan	-0.06	
Whatcom	-0.08	
Douglas	-0.10	
Snohomish	-0.16	
Pierce	-0.17	
Thurston	-0.36	
Kitsap	-0.46	
Pend Oreille	-0.48	
King	-0.50	
Mason	-0.50	
Pacific	-0.52	
Clark	-0.65	
Island	-0.85	
Stevens	-0.86	
San Juan	-0.87	
Skamania	-0.94	
Ferry	-1.31	
Columbia		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	21.82	1.77	Rural B
Asotin	26	2.36	Rural B
Benton	24.71	2.18	Urban C
Chelan	12.97	0.52	Rural B
Clallam	14.73	0.77	Rural C
Clark	4.68	-0.65	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	21.31	1.70	Rural C
Douglas	8.57	-0.10	Rural B
Ferry	0	-1.31	Rural A
Franklin	13.59	0.61	Rural A
Garfield	28.99	2.79	Rural B
Grant	13.91	0.66	Rural A
Grays Harbor	14.16	0.69	Rural C
Island	3.22	-0.85	Rural C
Jefferson	13.46	0.59	Rural C
King	5.72	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	6.03	-0.46	Urban C
Kittitas	8.85	-0.06	Rural B
Klickitat	14.24	0.70	Rural A
Lewis	15.84	0.93	Rural C
Lincoln	16.19	0.98	Rural B
Mason	5.72	-0.50	Rural C
Okanogan	8.85	-0.06	Rural A
Pacific	5.59	-0.52	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.87	-0.48	Rural A
Pierce	8.05	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	3.13	-0.87	Rural C
Skagit	14.83	0.79	Rural C
Skamania	2.59	-0.94	Rural A
Snohomish	8.13	-0.16	Urban B
Spokane	11.79	0.36	Urban B
Stevens	3.18	-0.86	Rural B
Thurston	6.69	-0.36	Urban C
Wahkiakum	8.87	-0.06	Rural C
Walla Walla	10.86	0.23	Rural B
Whatcom	8.72	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	16.51	1.02	Rural B
Yakima	14.55	0.75	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

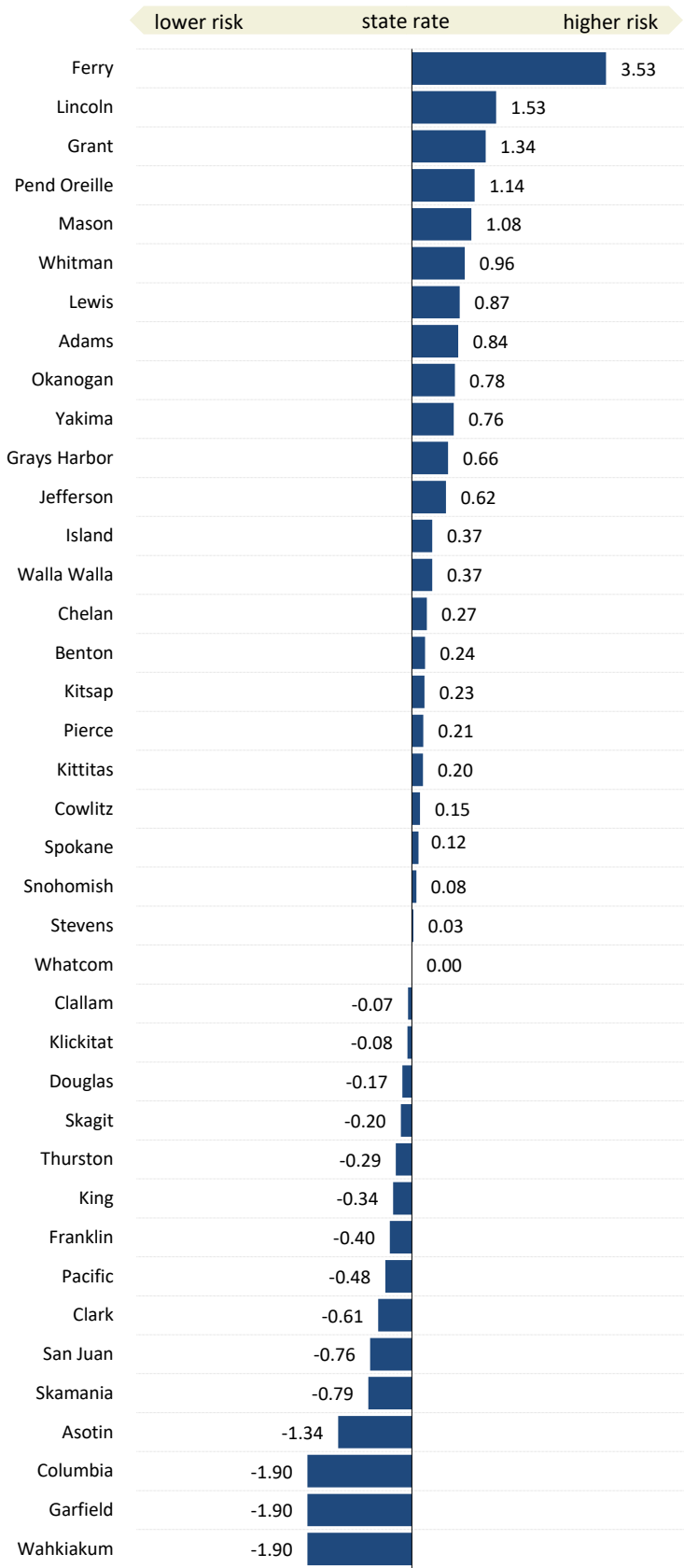## Counties Like Us

Rural A		1.11
Rural B		1.10
Rural C		1.47
Urban B	-0.11	
Urban C		0.20

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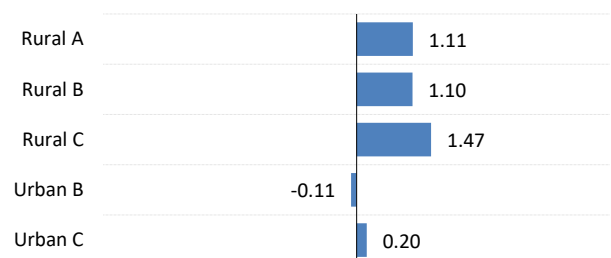
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-14)

Level of Risk ■ Highest ■ High ■ Average ■ Low ■ Lowest □ N/A
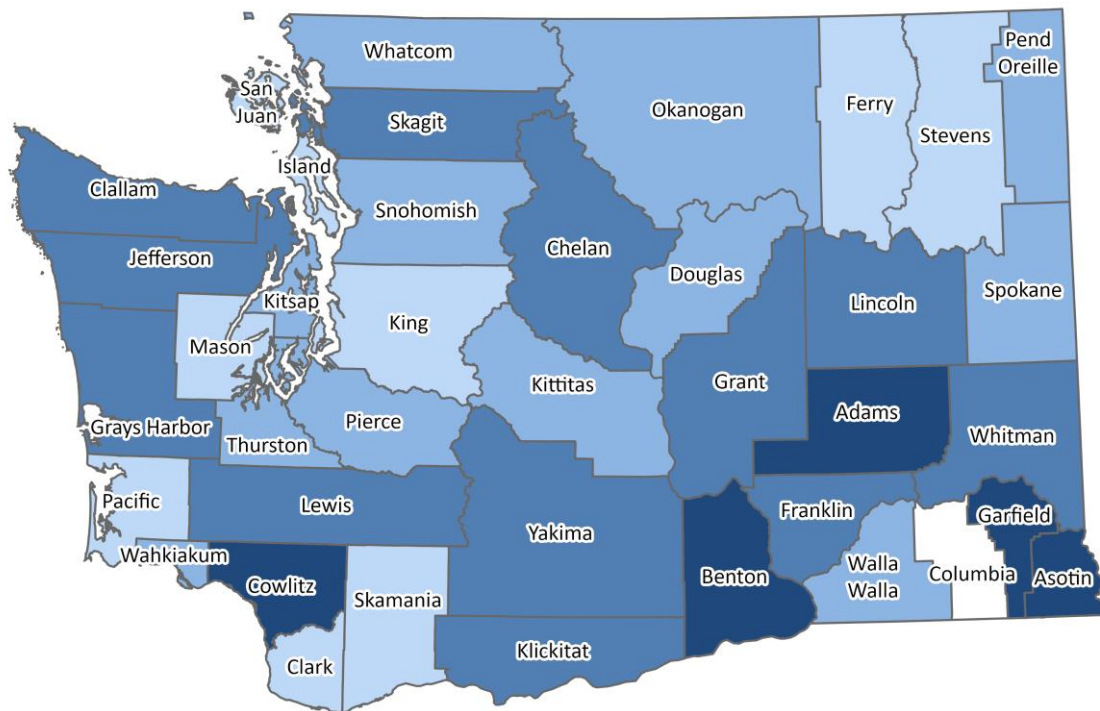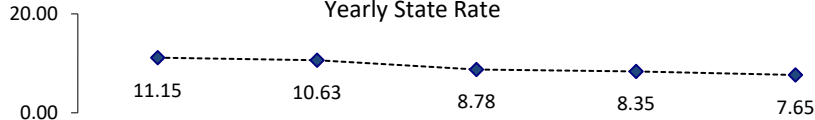
Yearly State Rate

11.15	10.63	8.78	8.35	7.65

Summary UCR   NIBRS

Updated: 9/16/2019

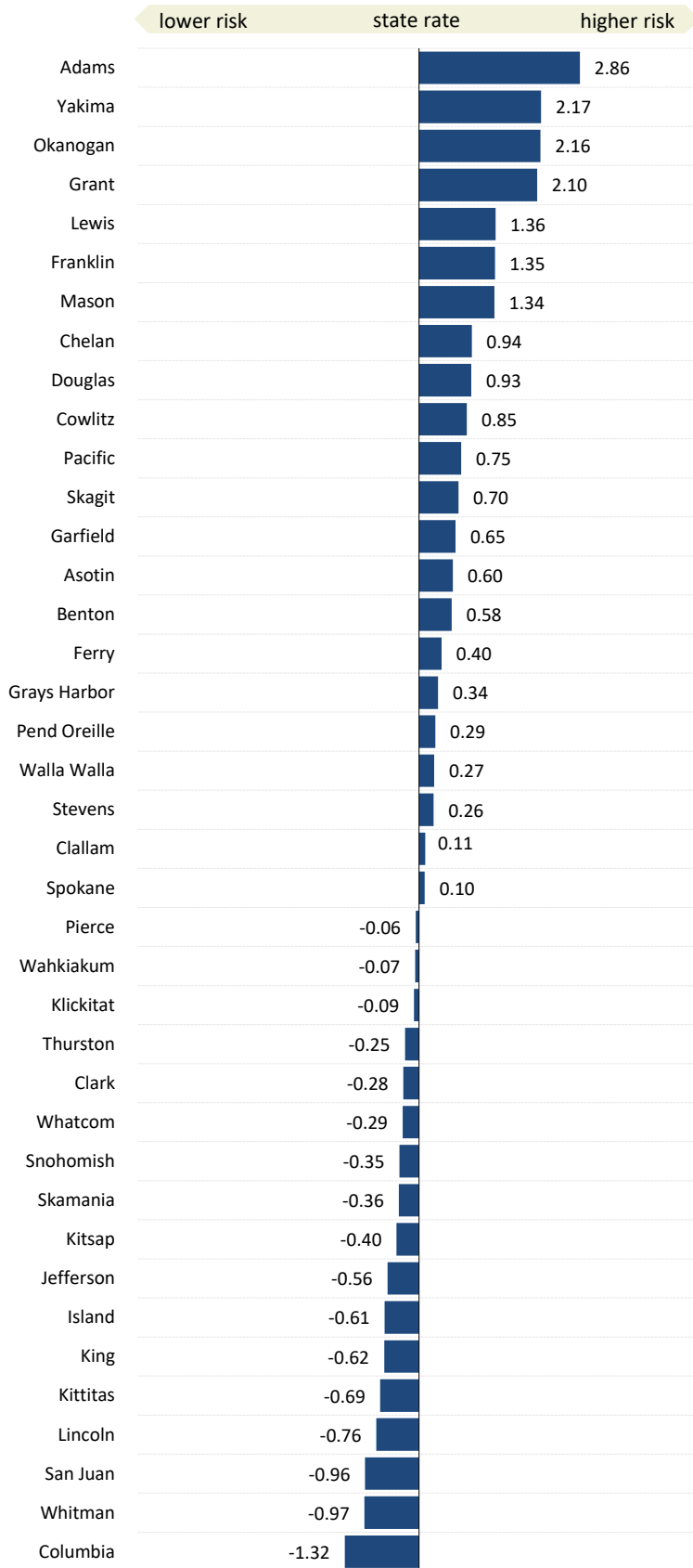|	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	11.15	10.63	8.78	8.35	7.65	9.26
Arrests, 10-14	4,353	4,190	3,486	3,357	3,448	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	390,566	394,306	396,956	401,979	450,547	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Washington State has transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting. Summary UCR collects eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, including all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. For more information, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Child or Family Health: Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Children

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County	Klickitat	3.28
Klickitat		3.28
Ferry		2.69
Pend Oreille		1.54
San Juan		1.49
Stevens		1.29
Lincoln		1.25
Spokane		0.72
Whitman		0.61
Island		0.51
Yakima		0.50
Okanogan		0.44
Jefferson		0.40
Adams		0.37
Grays Harbor		0.35
Chelan		0.28
Lewis		0.28
Clallam		0.26
Skagit		0.20
Pacific		0.17
Skamania		0.16
Kittitas		0.15
Pierce		0.15
Whatcom		0.15
Grant		0.13
Thurston		0.12
Snohomish		0.09
Benton		0.05
Douglas		0.05
Mason		0.01
Kitsap		0.00
Walla Walla		0.00
King		-0.17
Franklin		-0.24
Columbia		-0.53
Wahkiakum		-1.11
Clark		-1.77
Cowlitz		-2.00
Asotin		
Garfield		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.98	0.37	Rural B
Asotin	SP		Rural B
Benton	4.45	0.05	Urban C
Chelan	4.83	0.28	Rural B
Clallam	4.79	0.26	Rural C
Clark	1.48	-1.77	Urban C
Columbia	3.5	-0.53	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.11	-2.00	Rural C
Douglas	4.45	0.05	Rural B
Ferry	8.77	2.69	Rural A
Franklin	3.98	-0.24	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	4.58	0.13	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.94	0.35	Rural C
Island	5.21	0.51	Rural C
Jefferson	5.03	0.40	Rural C
King	4.1	-0.17	Urban A
Kitsap	4.37	0.00	Urban C
Kittitas	4.62	0.15	Rural B
Klickitat	9.73	3.28	Rural A
Lewis	4.83	0.28	Rural C
Lincoln	6.41	1.25	Rural B
Mason	4.39	0.01	Rural C
Okanogan	5.09	0.44	Rural A
Pacific	4.65	0.17	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.88	1.54	Rural A
Pierce	4.61	0.15	Urban B
San Juan	6.81	1.49	Rural C
Skagit	4.69	0.20	Rural C
Skamania	4.63	0.16	Rural A
Snohomish	4.51	0.09	Urban B
Spokane	5.54	0.72	Urban B
Stevens	6.47	1.29	Rural B
Thurston	4.57	0.12	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.56	-1.11	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.37	0.00	Rural B
Whatcom	4.61	0.15	Urban C
Whitman	5.37	0.61	Rural B
Yakima	5.18	0.50	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.62
Rural B		1.66
Rural C	-0.28	
Urban B		1.11
Urban C	-1.01	

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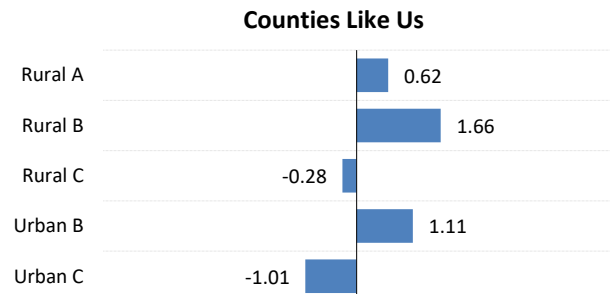
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Children

Level of Risk: Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A
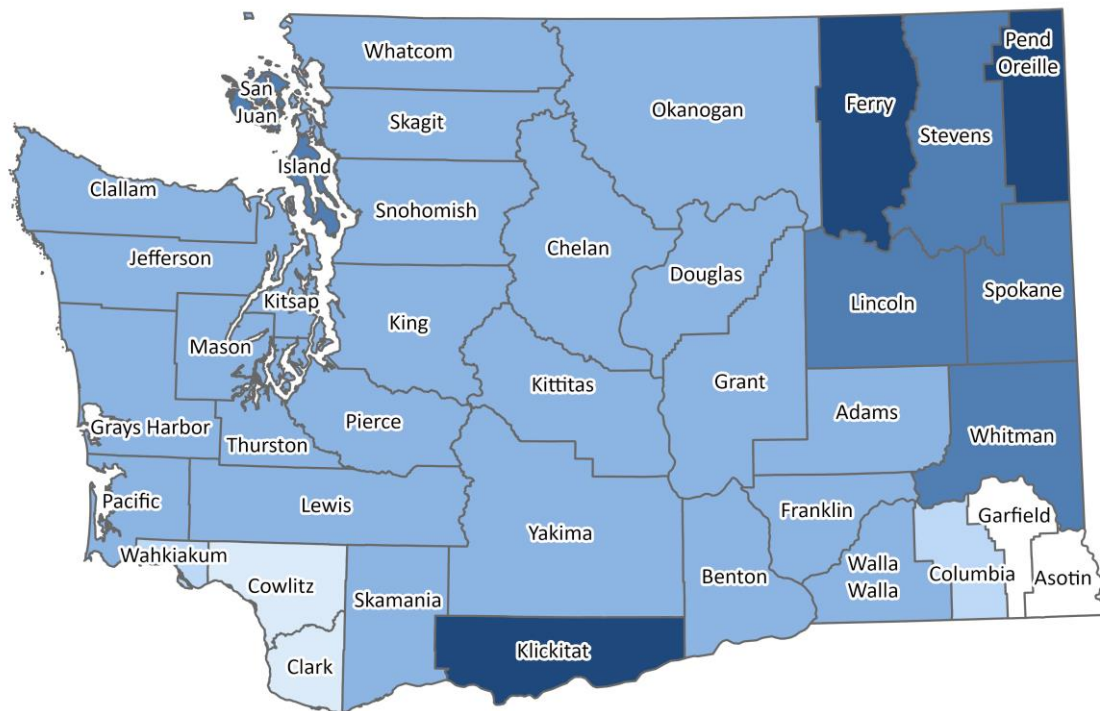
Yearly State Rate
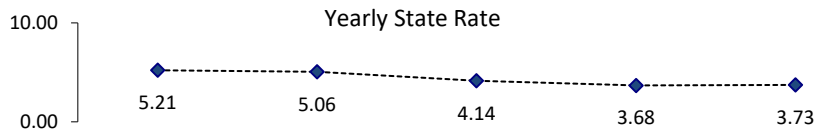
5.21 5.06 4.14 3.68 3.73

Updated: 9/5/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	5.21	5.06	4.14	3.68	3.73	4.37
Injuries	5,944	5,842	4,794	4,153	4,120	
Hospitalizations	114,132	115,351	115,780	112,773	110,513	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.
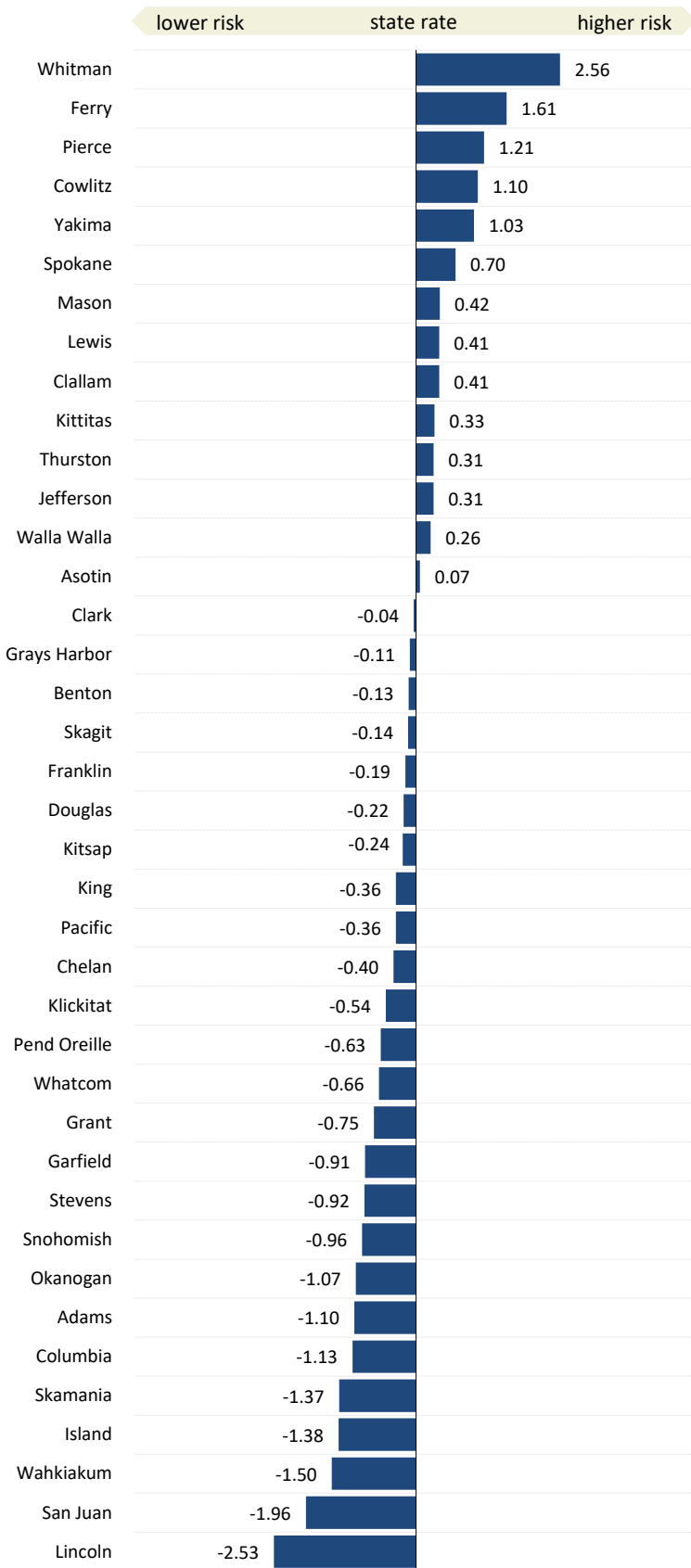
Note: The child injury or accident hospitalizations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning on October 1, 2015 diagnosis transitioned to International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Jefferson		3.13
Lincoln		2.49
Ferry		2.23
Wahkiakum		1.62
Pacific		1.58
Pend Oreille		1.57
Lewis		1.06
Walla Walla		0.51
Grays Harbor		0.51
Pierce		0.40
Spokane		0.24
Clallam		0.23
Benton		0.23
Kittitas		0.22
Thurston		0.20
Island		0.18
Asotin		0.06
Kitsap		0.05
Stevens		0.02
Grant		0.01
Skagit		0.01
Snohomish		0.01
Mason		0.00
Chelan	-0.07	
Yakima	-0.08	
Franklin	-0.09	
Cowlitz	-0.16	
King	-0.16	
Whatcom	-0.19	
Whitman	-0.40	
Okanogan	-0.46	
San Juan	-0.58	
Clark	-0.64	
Skamania	-0.69	
Adams	-0.72	
Douglas	-0.86	
Klickitat	-1.28	
Columbia	-1.66	
Garfield		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	239.12	-0.72	Rural B
Asotin	437.06	0.06	Rural B
Benton	480.13	0.23	Urban C
Chelan	403.14	-0.07	Rural B
Clallam	480.36	0.23	Rural C
Clark	258.98	-0.64	Urban C
Columbia	0	-1.66	Rural B
Cowlitz	380.95	-0.16	Rural C
Douglas	203.33	-0.86	Rural B
Ferry	986.84	2.23	Rural A
Franklin	399	-0.09	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	424.27	0.01	Rural A
Grays Harbor	550.81	0.51	Rural C
Island	468.69	0.18	Rural C
Jefferson	1215.47	3.13	Rural C
King	380.4	-0.16	Urban A
Kitsap	434.38	0.05	Urban C
Kittitas	476.81	0.22	Rural B
Klickitat	98.14	-1.28	Rural A
Lewis	691.66	1.06	Rural C
Lincoln	1054.85	2.49	Rural B
Mason	421.56	0.00	Rural C
Okanogan	305.81	-0.46	Rural A
Pacific	823.53	1.58	Rural C
Pend Oreille	819.67	1.57	Rural A
Pierce	524.77	0.40	Urban B
San Juan	273.97	-0.58	Rural C
Skagit	423.73	0.01	Rural C
Skamania	246.91	-0.69	Rural A
Snohomish	423.52	0.01	Urban B
Spokane	481.95	0.24	Urban B
Stevens	427.15	0.02	Rural B
Thurston	473.72	0.20	Urban C
Wahkiakum	833.33	1.62	Rural C
Walla Walla	551.77	0.51	Rural B
Whatcom	374	-0.19	Urban C
Whitman	319.78	-0.40	Rural B
Yakima	400.56	-0.08	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-0.45	
Rural B	-0.47	
Rural C		1.71
Urban B		1.19
Urban C	-0.72	

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

500.00

441.15   468.43   421.10   357.44   424.25

0.00

Updated: 1/27/2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	441.15	468.43	421.10	357.44	424.25	422.04
deaths, infants	382	409	374	322	383	
Infants < 1 year	86,592	87,313	88,814	90,086	90,277	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The deaths, of infants under one year of age, per 100,000 population of infants under one year of age. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Rate is not reported when fewer than 100 infants reside in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk		

County		
Ferry		3.53
Lincoln		1.53
Grant		1.34
Pend Oreille		1.14
Mason		1.08
Whitman		0.96
Lewis		0.87
Adams		0.84
Okanogan		0.78
Yakima		0.76
Grays Harbor		0.66
Jefferson		0.62
Island		0.37
Walla Walla		0.37
Chelan		0.27
Benton		0.24
Kitsap		0.23
Pierce		0.21
Kittitas		0.20
Cowlitz		0.15
Spokane		0.12
Snohomish		0.08
Stevens		0.03
Whatcom		0.00
Clallam	-0.07	
Klickitat	-0.08	
Douglas	-0.17	
Skagit	-0.20	
Thurston	-0.29	
King	-0.34	
Franklin	-0.40	
Pacific	-0.48	
Clark	-0.61	
San Juan	-0.76	
Skamania	-0.79	
Asotin	-1.34	
Columbia	-1.90	
Garfield	-1.90	
Wahkiakum	-1.90	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	22.44	0.84	Rural B
Asotin	4.64	-1.34	Rural B
Benton	17.54	0.24	Urban C
Chelan	17.76	0.27	Rural B
Clallam	14.94	-0.07	Rural C
Clark	10.57	-0.61	Urban C
Columbia	0	-1.90	Rural B
Cowlitz	16.76	0.15	Rural C
Douglas	14.18	-0.17	Rural B
Ferry	44.42	3.53	Rural A
Franklin	12.26	-0.40	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.90	Rural B
Grant	26.53	1.34	Rural A
Grays Harbor	20.94	0.66	Rural C
Island	18.56	0.37	Rural C
Jefferson	20.59	0.62	Rural C
King	12.74	-0.34	Urban A
Kitsap	17.42	0.23	Urban C
Kittitas	17.19	0.20	Rural B
Klickitat	14.89	-0.08	Rural A
Lewis	22.66	0.87	Rural C
Lincoln	28.07	1.53	Rural B
Mason	24.33	1.08	Rural C
Okanogan	21.96	0.78	Rural A
Pacific	11.6	-0.48	Rural C
Pend Oreille	24.84	1.14	Rural A
Pierce	17.24	0.21	Urban B
San Juan	9.38	-0.76	Rural C
Skagit	13.9	-0.20	Rural C
Skamania	9.1	-0.79	Rural A
Snohomish	16.22	0.08	Urban B
Spokane	16.5	0.12	Urban B
Stevens	15.81	0.03	Rural B
Thurston	13.18	-0.29	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-1.90	Rural C
Walla Walla	18.55	0.37	Rural B
Whatcom	15.58	0.00	Urban C
Whitman	23.41	0.96	Rural B
Yakima	21.79	0.76	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.70
Rural B	0.78
Rural C	0.96
Urban B	0.48
Urban C	-0.02

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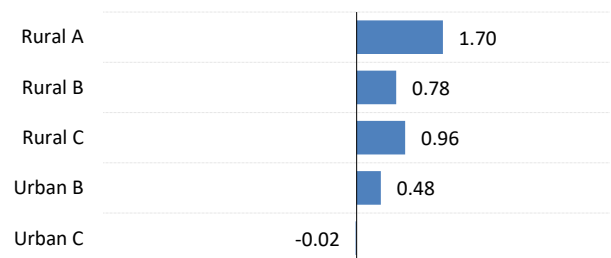
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)
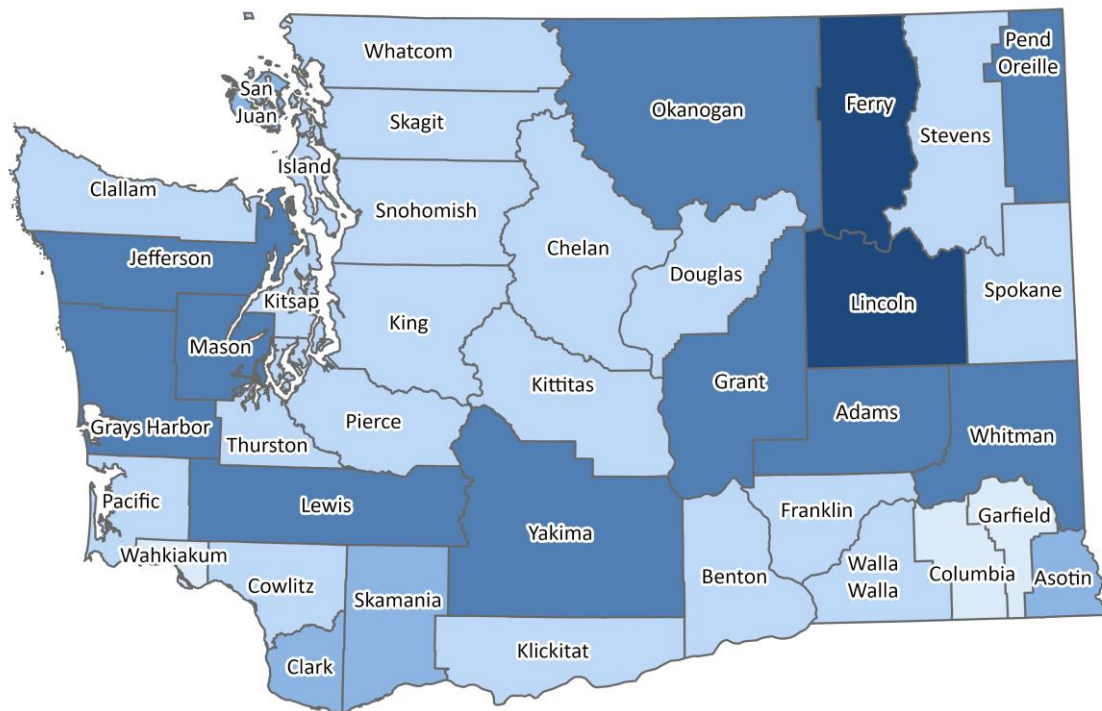
Level of Risk ▉ Highest ▉ High ▉ Average ▢ Low ▢ Lowest ▢ N/A
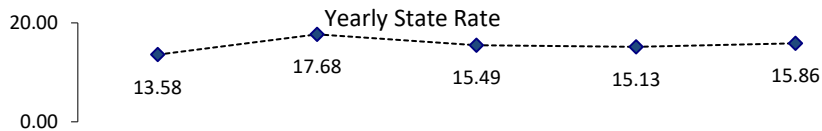
Yearly State Rate

13.58   17.68   15.49   15.13   15.86

Updated: 1/27/2020	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	13.58	17.68	15.49	15.13	15.86	15.55
Child Deaths	204	268	238	236	250	
Children (age 1-17)	1,501,805	1,515,446	1,536,967	1,559,488	1,576,628	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 100,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Rate is not reported when fewer than 100 children reside in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Births to School-Age (10-17) Mothers

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Adams		2.86
Yakima		2.17
Okanogan		2.16
Grant		2.10
Lewis		1.36
Franklin		1.35
Mason		1.34
Chelan		0.94
Douglas		0.93
Cowlitz		0.85
Pacific		0.75
Skagit		0.70
Garfield		0.65
Asotin		0.60
Benton		0.58
Ferry		0.40
Grays Harbor		0.34
Pend Oreille		0.29
Walla Walla		0.27
Stevens		0.26
Clallam		0.11
Spokane		0.10
Pierce	-0.06	
Wahkiakum	-0.07	
Klickitat	-0.09	
Thurston	-0.25	
Clark	-0.28	
Whatcom	-0.29	
Snohomish	-0.35	
Skamania	-0.36	
Kitsap	-0.40	
Jefferson	-0.56	
Island	-0.61	
King	-0.62	
Kittitas	-0.69	
Lincoln	-0.76	
San Juan	-0.96	
Whitman	-0.97	
Columbia	-1.32	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.91	2.86	Rural B
Asotin	3.64	0.60	Rural B
Benton	3.59	0.58	Urban C
Chelan	4.27	0.94	Rural B
Clallam	2.7	0.11	Rural C
Clark	1.98	-0.28	Urban C
Columbia	0	-1.32	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.1	0.85	Rural C
Douglas	4.25	0.93	Rural B
Ferry	3.26	0.40	Rural A
Franklin	5.05	1.35	Rural A
Garfield	3.72	0.65	Rural B
Grant	6.47	2.10	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.14	0.34	Rural C
Island	1.35	-0.61	Rural C
Jefferson	1.44	-0.56	Rural C
King	1.33	-0.62	Urban A
Kitsap	1.74	-0.40	Urban C
Kittitas	1.19	-0.69	Rural B
Klickitat	2.33	-0.09	Rural A
Lewis	5.07	1.36	Rural C
Lincoln	1.06	-0.76	Rural B
Mason	5.04	1.34	Rural C
Okanogan	6.59	2.16	Rural A
Pacific	3.92	0.75	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.05	0.29	Rural A
Pierce	2.38	-0.06	Urban B
San Juan	0.68	-0.96	Rural C
Skagit	3.82	0.70	Rural C
Skamania	1.82	-0.36	Rural A
Snohomish	1.83	-0.35	Urban B
Spokane	2.69	0.10	Urban B
Stevens	2.99	0.26	Rural B
Thurston	2.02	-0.25	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.36	-0.07	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.01	0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	1.96	-0.29	Urban C
Whitman	0.67	-0.97	Rural B
Yakima	6.61	2.17	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	2.06
Rural B	0.57
Rural C	0.75
Urban B	-0.18
Urban C	0.34

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

69
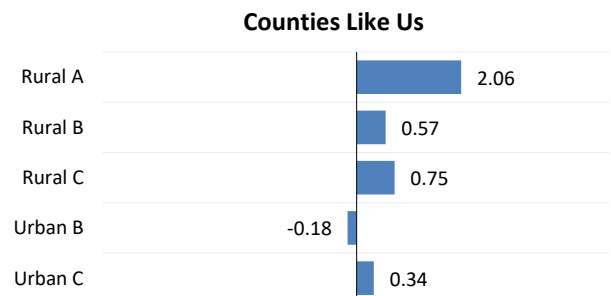
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Births to School-Age (10-17) Mothers

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate
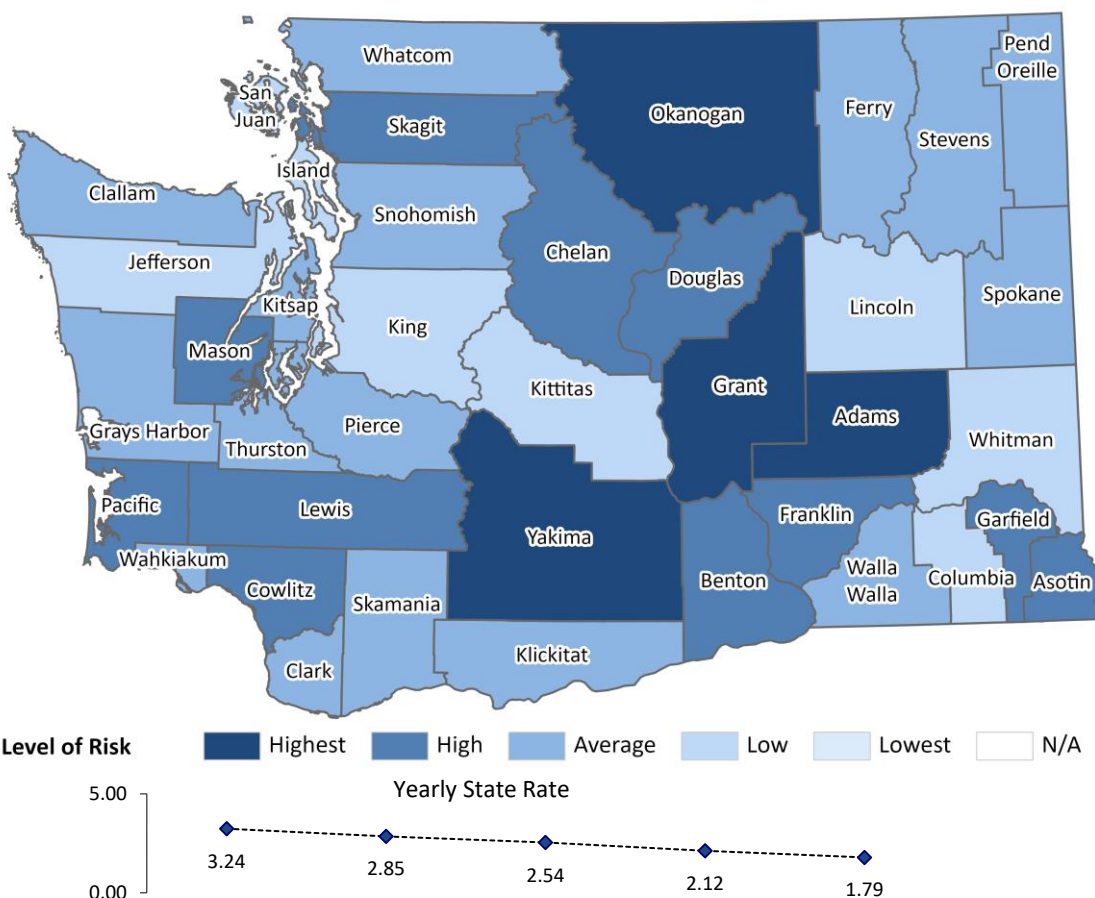
3.24   2.85   2.54   2.12   1.79

Updated: 11/13/2019	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	3.24	2.85	2.54	2.12	1.79	2.50
Birthed, 10-17	1,115	987	888	754	648	
Females, 10-17	343,618	346,136	350,205	356,101	361,926	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The live births to adolescents (age 10-17) per 1,000 females (age 10-17). Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 adolescent females.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Whitman		2.56
Ferry		1.61
Pierce		1.21
Cowlitz		1.10
Yakima		1.03
Spokane		0.70
Mason		0.42
Lewis		0.41
Clallam		0.41
Kittitas		0.33
Thurston		0.31
Jefferson		0.31
Walla Walla		0.26
Asotin		0.07
Clark		-0.04
Grays Harbor		-0.11
Benton		-0.13
Skagit		-0.14
Franklin		-0.19
Douglas		-0.22
Kitsap		-0.24
King		-0.36
Pacific		-0.36
Chelan		-0.40
Klickitat		-0.54
Pend Oreille		-0.63
Whatcom		-0.66
Grant		-0.75
Garfield		-0.91
Stevens		-0.92
Snohomish		-0.96
Okanogan		-1.07
Adams		-1.10
Columbia		-1.13
Skamania		-1.37
Island		-1.38
Wahkiakum		-1.50
San Juan		-1.96
Lincoln		-2.53

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.82	-1.10	Rural B
Asotin	4.46	0.07	Rural B
Benton	4.18	-0.13	Urban C
Chelan	3.8	-0.40	Rural B
Clallam	4.93	0.41	Rural C
Clark	4.31	-0.04	Urban C
Columbia	2.78	-1.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.9	1.10	Rural C
Douglas	4.05	-0.22	Rural B
Ferry	6.62	1.61	Rural A
Franklin	4.09	-0.19	Rural A
Garfield	3.08	-0.91	Rural B
Grant	3.31	-0.75	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.2	-0.11	Rural C
Island	2.42	-1.38	Rural C
Jefferson	4.79	0.31	Rural C
King	3.86	-0.36	Urban A
Kitsap	4.02	-0.24	Urban C
Kittitas	4.82	0.33	Rural B
Klickitat	3.6	-0.54	Rural A
Lewis	4.94	0.41	Rural C
Lincoln	0.81	-2.53	Rural B
Mason	4.95	0.42	Rural C
Okanogan	2.86	-1.07	Rural A
Pacific	3.85	-0.36	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.47	-0.63	Rural A
Pierce	6.06	1.21	Urban B
San Juan	1.61	-1.96	Rural C
Skagit	4.16	-0.14	Rural C
Skamania	2.44	-1.37	Rural A
Snohomish	3.01	-0.96	Urban B
Spokane	5.35	0.70	Urban B
Stevens	3.07	-0.92	Rural B
Thurston	4.8	0.31	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.26	-1.50	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.72	0.26	Rural B
Whatcom	3.44	-0.66	Urban C
Whitman	7.96	2.56	Rural B
Yakima	5.8	1.03	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-1.79
Rural B	0.31
Rural C	0.25
Urban B	1.07
Urban C	0.34

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Research and Data Analysis,
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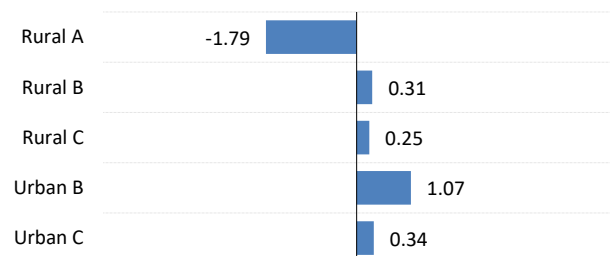
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)

Level of Risk: Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A

Yearly State Rate

10.00

3.94   4.13   4.58   4.72   4.93

0.00
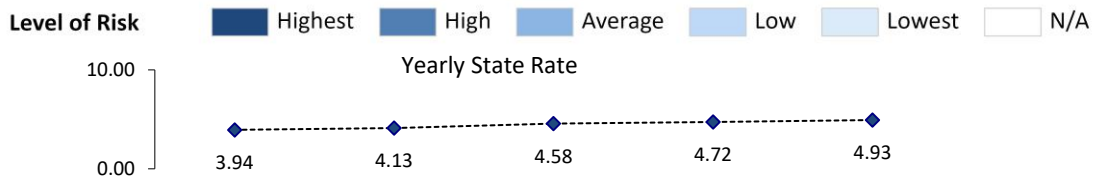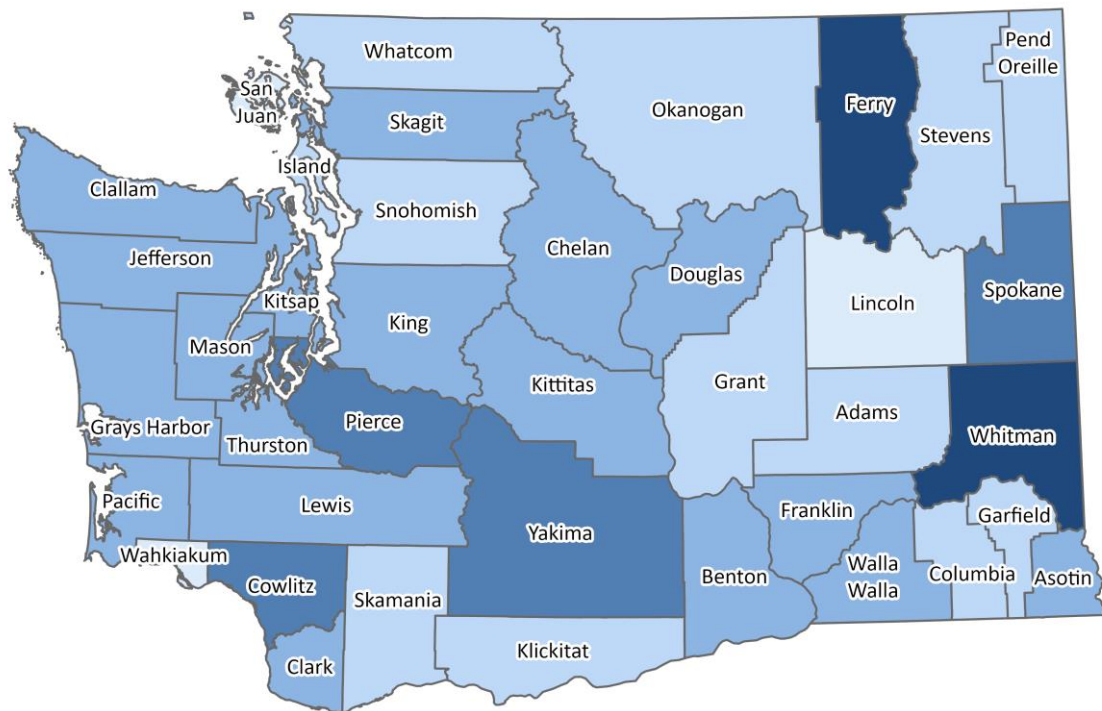
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	3.94	4.13	4.58	4.72	4.93	4.47
Cases, birth-19	6,962	7,356	8,285	8,662	9,148	
Persons, birth-19	1,767,944	1,782,280	1,807,772	1,834,176	1,854,267	

Updated: 4/26/2019

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be displayed for child populations less than 100.

State Source: Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Spokane		2.70
Garfield		2.58
Columbia		2.22
San Juan		1.56
Ferry		1.15
Snohomish		0.81
Stevens		0.55
Skagit		0.18
Pend Oreille		0.12
Thurston		0.12
Island		0.01
King	-0.04	
Jefferson	-0.04	
Kittitas	-0.08	
Chelan	-0.12	
Douglas	-0.20	
Grays Harbor	-0.24	
Whatcom	-0.25	
Okanogan	-0.29	
Lincoln	-0.29	
Mason	-0.31	
Benton	-0.31	
Clallam	-0.35	
Pierce	-0.40	
Kitsap	-0.45	
Lewis	-0.52	
Franklin	-0.56	
Walla Walla	-0.56	
Yakima	-0.63	
Grant	-0.63	
Whitman	-0.64	
Pacific	-0.69	
Adams	-1.15	
Klickitat	-1.15	
Cowlitz	-1.19	
Asotin	-1.26	
Clark	-1.30	
Skamania	-1.48	
Wahkiakum	-1.48	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	38.27	-1.15	Rural B
Asotin	25.35	-1.26	Rural B
Benton	133.99	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	155.61	-0.12	Rural B
Clallam	128.97	-0.35	Rural C
Clark	21.43	-1.30	Urban C
Columbia	423.13	2.22	Rural B
Cowlitz	34.16	-1.19	Rural C
Douglas	147.11	-0.20	Rural B
Ferry	300.53	1.15	Rural A
Franklin	106.07	-0.56	Rural A
Garfield	464.04	2.58	Rural B
Grant	97.51	-0.63	Rural A
Grays Harbor	142.32	-0.24	Rural C
Island	170.34	0.01	Rural C
Jefferson	164.45	-0.04	Rural C
King	164.95	-0.04	Urban A
Kitsap	118.37	-0.45	Urban C
Kittitas	160.42	-0.08	Rural B
Klickitat	37.59	-1.15	Rural A
Lewis	110.49	-0.52	Rural C
Lincoln	135.99	-0.29	Rural B
Mason	134.04	-0.31	Rural C
Okanogan	136.85	-0.29	Rural A
Pacific	90.94	-0.69	Rural C
Pend Oreille	183.37	0.12	Rural A
Pierce	124.07	-0.40	Urban B
San Juan	347.37	1.56	Rural C
Skagit	189.88	0.18	Rural C
Skamania	0	-1.48	Rural A
Snohomish	262.4	0.81	Urban B
Spokane	477.69	2.70	Urban B
Stevens	232.42	0.55	Rural B
Thurston	182.72	0.12	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-1.48	Rural C
Walla Walla	105.19	-0.56	Rural B
Whatcom	140.72	-0.25	Urban C
Whitman	96.49	-0.64	Rural B
Yakima	97.53	-0.63	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-1.13
Rural B	-0.58
Rural C	-0.67
Urban B	1.56
Urban C	-1.23

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

500.00

0.00
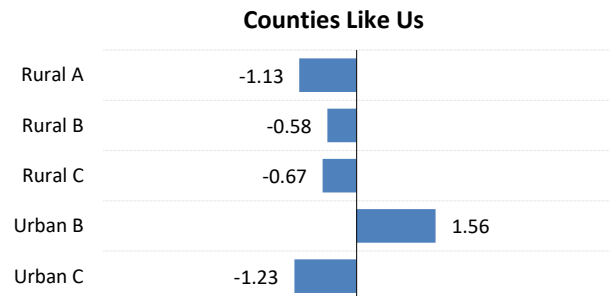
82.83   99.54   154.92   195.95   224.20

Updated: 1/27/2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	82.83	99.54	154.92	195.95	224.20	152.51
Suicide or Attempt	583	706	1,112	1,430	1,663	
Persons, 10-17	703,824	709,227	717,798	729,767	741,756	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for locations with adolescent populations less than 100.

Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

The coding of intent for injuries and poisonings in hospital admissions data underwent a transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes in the fall of 2015. It has affected the 2015 and 2016 data on suicide attempts reported here. Researchers have concluded that "marked changes... almost certainly represent artifacts of coding changes rather than true changes in suicidal behavior." It appears some cases previously coded as undetermined intent are now being coded as self-harm.

For additional information, see: Christine Stewart, Phillip M. Crawford, and Gregory E. Simon (2017). "Changes in Coding of Suicide Attempts or Self-Harm With Transition From ICD-9 to ICD-10." Psychiatric Services, 68(3), p. 215; online at
https://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ps.201600450

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data.
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Low Birthweight Babies

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

Columbia — 3.10
Garfield — 1.24
Pacific — 1.18
Grays Harbor — 1.10
Wahkiakum — 0.86
Pend Oreille — 0.85
Spokane — 0.72
Ferry — 0.68
Okanogan — 0.67
Asotin — 0.36
Yakima — 0.27
Klickitat — 0.24
Pierce — 0.19
King — 0.13
Skamania — 0.12
Adams — 0.10
Kitsap — -0.08
Benton — -0.10
Lewis — -0.13
Clallam — -0.18
Stevens — -0.19
Lincoln — -0.20
Clark — -0.21
Chelan — -0.22
Thurston — -0.24
Snohomish — -0.25
Kittitas — -0.29
Cowlitz — -0.35
Grant — -0.48
Franklin — -0.51
Skagit — -0.56
Walla Walla — -0.58
Whatcom — -0.60
Douglas — -0.63
Mason — -0.79
Island — -1.01
Whitman — -1.33
Jefferson — -1.95
San Juan — -3.51

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	66.23	0.10	Rural B
Asotin	69.3	0.36	Rural B
Benton	63.89	-0.10	Urban C
Chelan	62.43	-0.22	Rural B
Clallam	62.95	-0.18	Rural C
Clark	62.62	-0.21	Urban C
Columbia	101.6	3.10	Rural B
Cowlitz	60.91	-0.35	Rural C
Douglas	57.69	-0.63	Rural B
Ferry	73.03	0.68	Rural A
Franklin	59.01	-0.51	Rural A
Garfield	79.71	1.24	Rural B
Grant	59.41	-0.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	78	1.10	Rural C
Island	53.17	-1.01	Rural C
Jefferson	42.03	-1.95	Rural C
King	66.57	0.13	Urban A
Kitsap	64.1	-0.08	Urban C
Kittitas	61.66	-0.29	Rural B
Klickitat	67.93	0.24	Rural A
Lewis	63.48	-0.13	Rural C
Lincoln	62.74	-0.20	Rural B
Mason	55.8	-0.79	Rural C
Okanogan	72.94	0.67	Rural A
Pacific	78.89	1.18	Rural C
Pend Oreille	75.09	0.85	Rural A
Pierce	67.27	0.19	Urban B
San Juan	23.7	-3.51	Rural C
Skagit	58.4	-0.56	Rural C
Skamania	66.52	0.12	Rural A
Snohomish	62.14	-0.25	Urban B
Spokane	73.49	0.72	Urban B
Stevens	62.76	-0.19	Rural B
Thurston	62.22	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	75.19	0.86	Rural C
Walla Walla	58.24	-0.58	Rural B
Whatcom	58.01	-0.60	Urban C
Whitman	49.44	-1.33	Rural B
Yakima	68.18	0.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A — -1.01
Rural B — -1.40
Rural C — -1.45
Urban B — 0.60
Urban C — -0.54

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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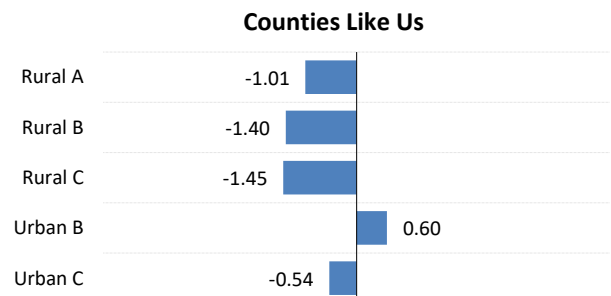
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Low Birthweight Babies

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

100.00

| 64.44 | 64.58 | 64.12 | 66.00 | 66.16 |

0.00
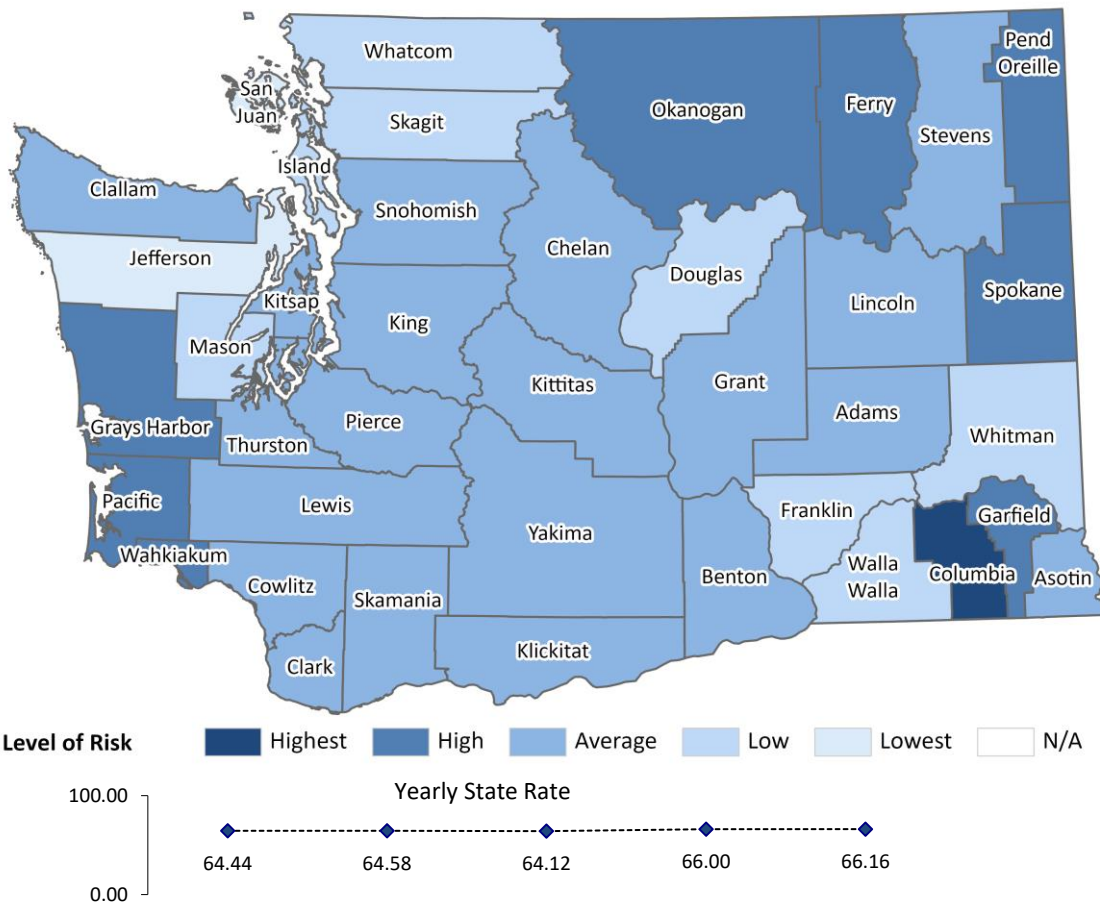
Updated: 11/13/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	64.44	64.58	64.12	66.00	66.16	65.05
Low-weight Babies	5,707	5,748	5,802	5,775	5,693	
All Births	88,562	88,999	90,492	87,506	86,047	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Child or Family Health: Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Asotin		3.93
Pend Oreille		1.26
San Juan		1.19
Stevens		1.10
Island		1.06
Garfield		1.04
Ferry		1.02
Clallam		0.83
Pacific		0.83
Wahkiakum		0.73
Mason		0.72
Spokane		0.69
Jefferson		0.64
Skamania		0.60
Whitman		0.56
Thurston		0.47
Pierce		0.41
Columbia		0.40
Klickitat		0.38
Walla Walla		0.35
Lincoln		0.35
Whatcom		0.17
Lewis		0.13
Cowlitz		0.02
Snohomish	-0.06	
King	-0.09	
Grays Harbor	-0.29	
Kitsap	-0.30	
Clark	-0.43	
Skagit	-0.45	
Kittitas	-0.49	
Okanogan	-0.49	
Yakima	-0.57	
Grant	-0.63	
Benton	-0.64	
Chelan	-0.91	
Douglas	-1.20	
Adams	-1.46	
Franklin	-2.12	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.03	-1.46	Rural B
Asotin	24.68	3.93	Rural B
Benton	13.11	-0.64	Urban C
Chelan	12.43	-0.91	Rural B
Clallam	16.83	0.83	Rural C
Clark	13.64	-0.43	Urban C
Columbia	15.75	0.40	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.79	0.02	Rural C
Douglas	11.69	-1.20	Rural B
Ferry	17.31	1.02	Rural A
Franklin	9.36	-2.12	Rural A
Garfield	17.36	1.04	Rural B
Grant	13.13	-0.63	Rural A
Grays Harbor	13.99	-0.29	Rural C
Island	17.42	1.06	Rural C
Jefferson	16.35	0.64	Rural C
King	14.51	-0.09	Urban A
Kitsap	13.97	-0.30	Urban C
Kittitas	13.49	-0.49	Rural B
Klickitat	15.69	0.38	Rural A
Lewis	15.07	0.13	Rural C
Lincoln	15.61	0.35	Rural B
Mason	16.56	0.72	Rural C
Okanogan	13.49	-0.49	Rural A
Pacific	16.82	0.83	Rural C
Pend Oreille	17.91	1.26	Rural A
Pierce	15.77	0.41	Urban B
San Juan	17.73	1.19	Rural C
Skagit	13.6	-0.45	Rural C
Skamania	16.24	0.60	Rural A
Snohomish	14.59	-0.06	Urban B
Spokane	16.48	0.69	Urban B
Stevens	17.52	1.10	Rural B
Thurston	15.92	0.47	Urban C
Wahkiakum	16.58	0.73	Rural C
Walla Walla	15.62	0.35	Rural B
Whatcom	15.15	0.17	Urban C
Whitman	16.15	0.56	Rural B
Yakima	13.28	-0.57	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-2.16	
Rural B	-0.37	
Rural C		0.55
Urban B		0.72
Urban C	-0.56	

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women

Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A
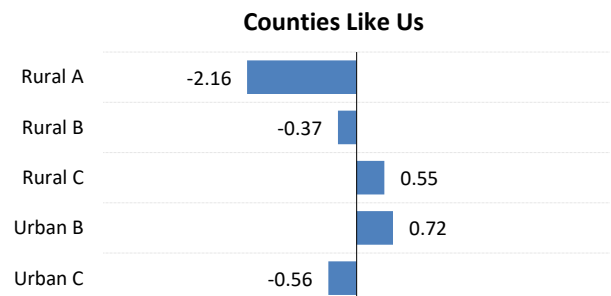
Yearly State Rate

16.37   15.90   13.77   13.83   13.77
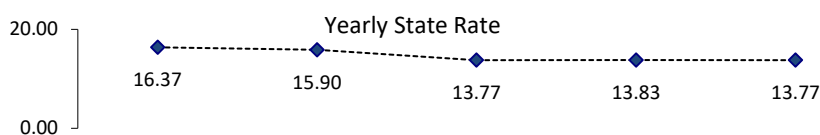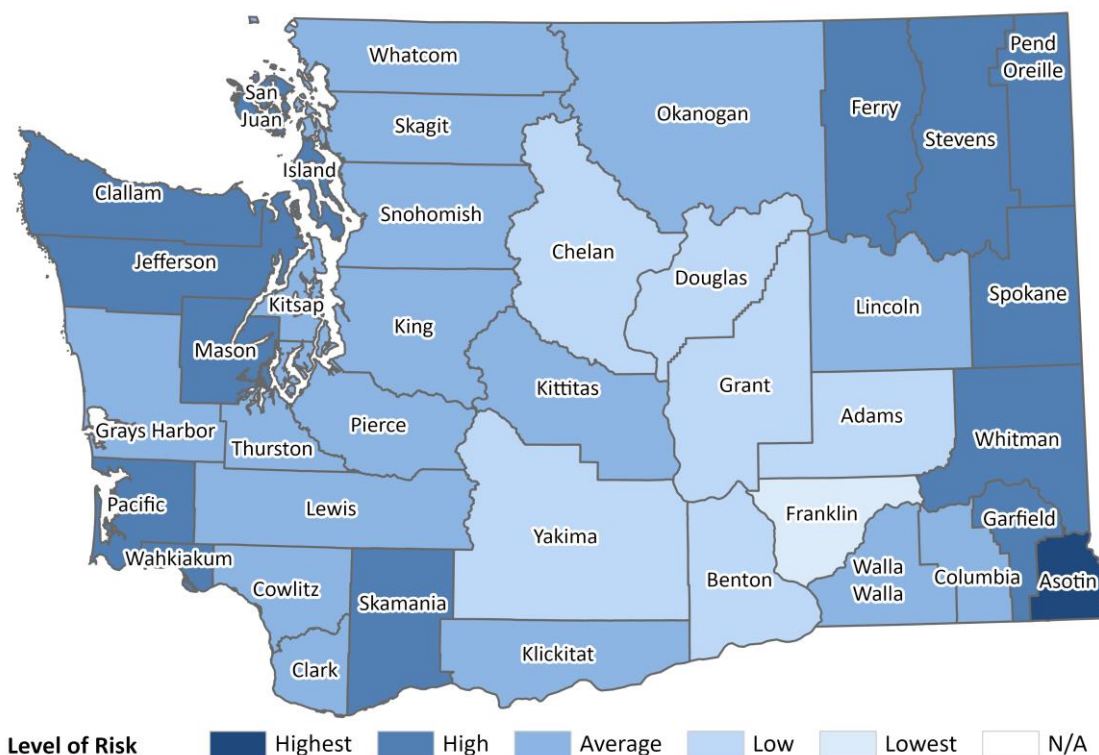
Updated: 9/5/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	16.37	15.90	13.77	13.83	13.77	14.73
Injuries	59,033	57,406	49,418	50,103	49,764	
Hospitalizations	360,538	361,117	358,851	362,403	361,389	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning on October 1, 2015 diagnosis transitioned to International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Criminal Justice: Offenses, Domestic Violence

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
Yakima		2.46
Adams		1.72
Pend Oreille		1.47
Grays Harbor		1.47
Spokane		1.43
Clallam		1.41
Grant		1.35
Pierce		1.21
Garfield		1.04
Skagit		1.03
Cowlitz		0.91
Stevens		0.89
Asotin		0.87
Lewis		0.72
Wahkiakum		0.46
Walla Walla		0.31
Chelan		0.16
Franklin		0.06
Pacific	-0.21	
Klickitat	-0.22	
Snohomish	-0.28	
Jefferson	-0.29	
Clark	-0.39	
Thurston	-0.47	
Mason	-0.48	
Whatcom	-0.48	
Lincoln	-0.49	
Kittitas	-0.55	
Douglas	-0.59	
Kitsap	-0.65	
Benton	-0.69	
Okanogan	-0.69	
Ferry	-0.78	
Skamania	-0.84	
King	-0.85	
Whitman	-0.88	
Columbia	-0.98	
Island	-1.32	
San Juan	-2.02	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	10.68	1.72	Rural B
Asotin	8.79	0.87	Rural B
Benton	5.29	-0.69	Urban C
Chelan	7.2	0.16	Rural B
Clallam	9.99	1.41	Rural C
Clark	5.96	-0.39	Urban C
Columbia	4.66	-0.98	Rural B
Cowlitz	8.86	0.91	Rural C
Douglas	5.53	-0.59	Rural B
Ferry	5.11	-0.78	Rural A
Franklin	6.97	0.06	Rural A
Garfield	9.16	1.04	Rural B
Grant	9.85	1.35	Rural A
Grays Harbor	10.12	1.47	Rural C
Island	3.9	-1.32	Rural C
Jefferson	6.19	-0.29	Rural C
King	4.95	-0.85	Urban A
Kitsap	5.39	-0.65	Urban C
Kittitas	5.61	-0.55	Rural B
Klickitat	6.34	-0.22	Rural A
Lewis	8.44	0.72	Rural C
Lincoln	5.74	-0.49	Rural B
Mason	5.77	-0.48	Rural C
Okanogan	5.29	-0.69	Rural A
Pacific	6.37	-0.21	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.13	1.47	Rural A
Pierce	9.54	1.21	Urban B
San Juan	2.33	-2.02	Rural C
Skagit	9.14	1.03	Rural C
Skamania	4.96	-0.84	Rural A
Snohomish	6.21	-0.28	Urban B
Spokane	10.03	1.43	Urban B
Stevens	8.82	0.89	Rural B
Thurston	5.8	-0.47	Urban C
Wahkiakum	7.86	0.46	Rural C
Walla Walla	7.53	0.31	Rural B
Whatcom	5.76	-0.48	Urban C
Whitman	4.88	-0.88	Rural B
Yakima	12.34	2.46	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.
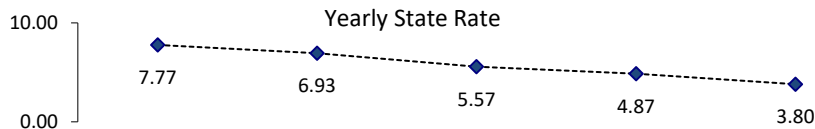
Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.76
Rural B		0.15
Rural C		0.88
Urban B		1.40
Urban C	-0.15	

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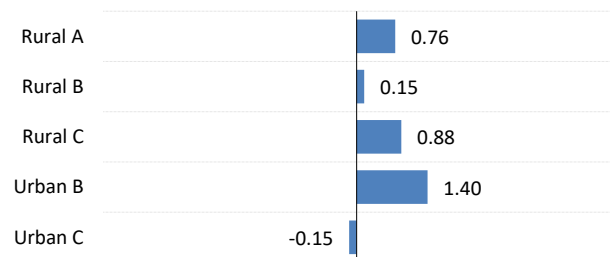
Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Offenses, Domestic Violence
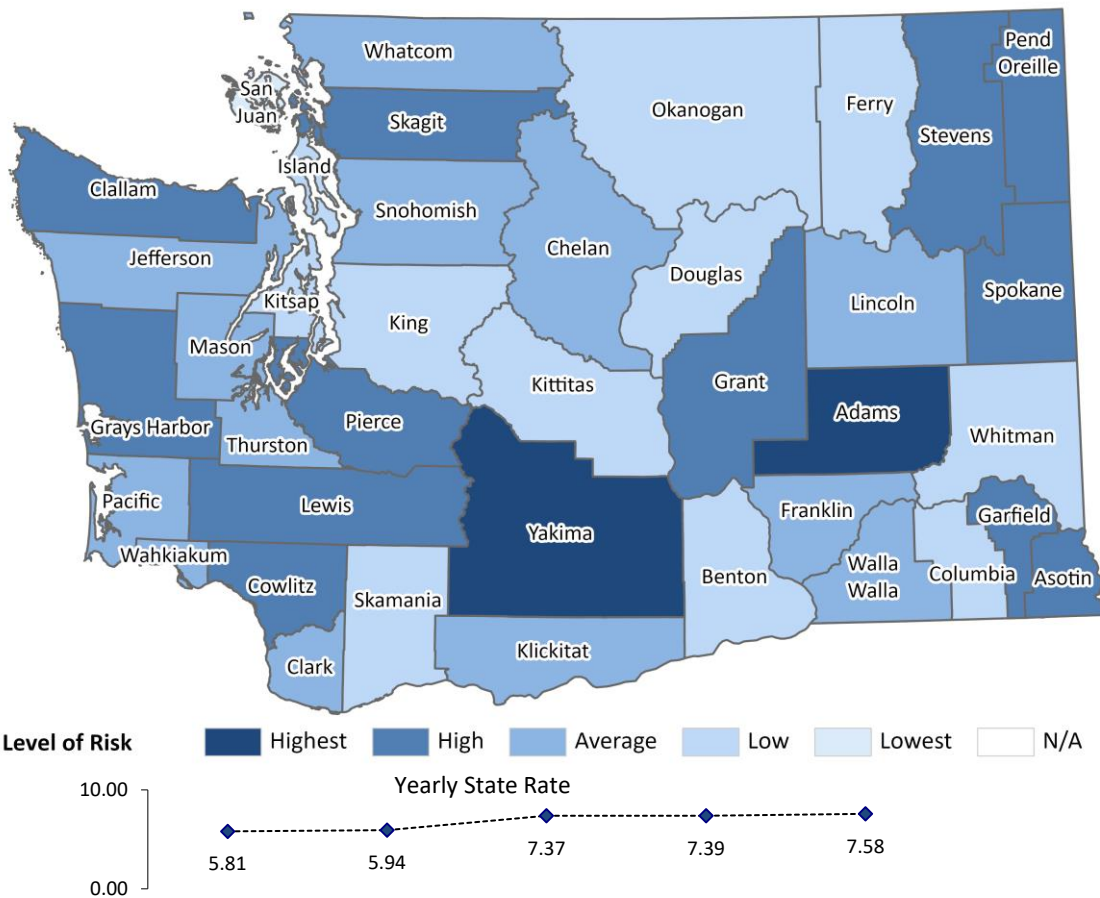
| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

5.81   5.94   7.37   7.39   7.58

Updated: 9/16/2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	5.81	5.94	7.37	7.39	7.58	6.84
Offenses	39,218	40,859	51,491	52,564	54,640	
Persons	6,745,580	6,876,101	6,990,419	7,110,458	7,210,260	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

Offenses differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offense is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offense. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
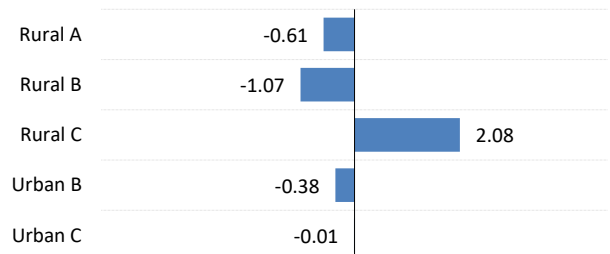**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Criminal Justice: Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-17)

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

Bar chart (left, sorted by standardized score):

County	Score
Benton	2.66
Cowlitz	2.10
Asotin	1.98
Adams	1.57
Garfield	1.35
Lewis	1.22
Skagit	0.87
Clallam	0.83
Yakima	0.83
Chelan	0.79
Franklin	0.71
Grant	0.69
Grays Harbor	0.66
Lincoln	0.64
Jefferson	0.60
Klickitat	0.27
Whitman	0.25
Spokane	0.05
Kittitas	0.03
Whatcom	0.03
Douglas	-0.07
Walla Walla	-0.10
Snohomish	-0.12
Pierce	-0.20
Wahkiakum	-0.31
Thurston	-0.35
Okanogan	-0.36
King	-0.45
Clark	-0.64
Kitsap	-0.80
Mason	-0.81
Pacific	-0.89
San Juan	-0.97
Pend Oreille	-1.02
Island	-1.04
Ferry	-1.23
Skamania	-1.36
Stevens	-1.47
Columbia	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	37.3	1.57	Rural B
Asotin	41.68	1.98	Rural B
Benton	48.77	2.66	Urban C
Chelan	29.17	0.79	Rural B
Clallam	29.56	0.83	Rural C
Clark	14.04	-0.64	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	42.88	2.10	Rural C
Douglas	20.07	-0.07	Rural B
Ferry	7.87	-1.23	Rural A
Franklin	28.33	0.71	Rural A
Garfield	34.96	1.35	Rural B
Grant	28.05	0.69	Rural A
Grays Harbor	27.77	0.66	Rural C
Island	9.91	-1.04	Rural C
Jefferson	27.16	0.60	Rural C
King	16.04	-0.45	Urban A
Kitsap	12.36	-0.80	Urban C
Kittitas	21.16	0.03	Rural B
Klickitat	23.69	0.27	Rural A
Lewis	33.67	1.22	Rural C
Lincoln	27.55	0.64	Rural B
Mason	12.25	-0.81	Rural C
Okanogan	16.99	-0.36	Rural A
Pacific	11.4	-0.89	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.11	-1.02	Rural A
Pierce	18.7	-0.20	Urban B
San Juan	10.56	-0.97	Rural C
Skagit	29.96	0.87	Rural C
Skamania	6.49	-1.36	Rural A
Snohomish	19.55	-0.12	Urban B
Spokane	21.32	0.05	Urban B
Stevens	5.38	-1.47	Rural B
Thurston	17.16	-0.35	Urban C
Wahkiakum	17.6	-0.31	Rural C
Walla Walla	19.74	-0.10	Rural B
Whatcom	21.09	0.03	Urban C
Whitman	23.46	0.25	Rural B
Yakima	29.54	0.83	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.09
Rural B	0.74
Rural C	1.71
Urban B	-0.27
Urban C	0.30

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-17)

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Summary UCR   **Yearly State Rate**   NIBR
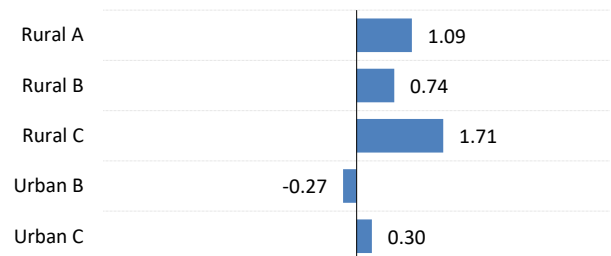
25.64   23.68   20.26   18.77   16.35
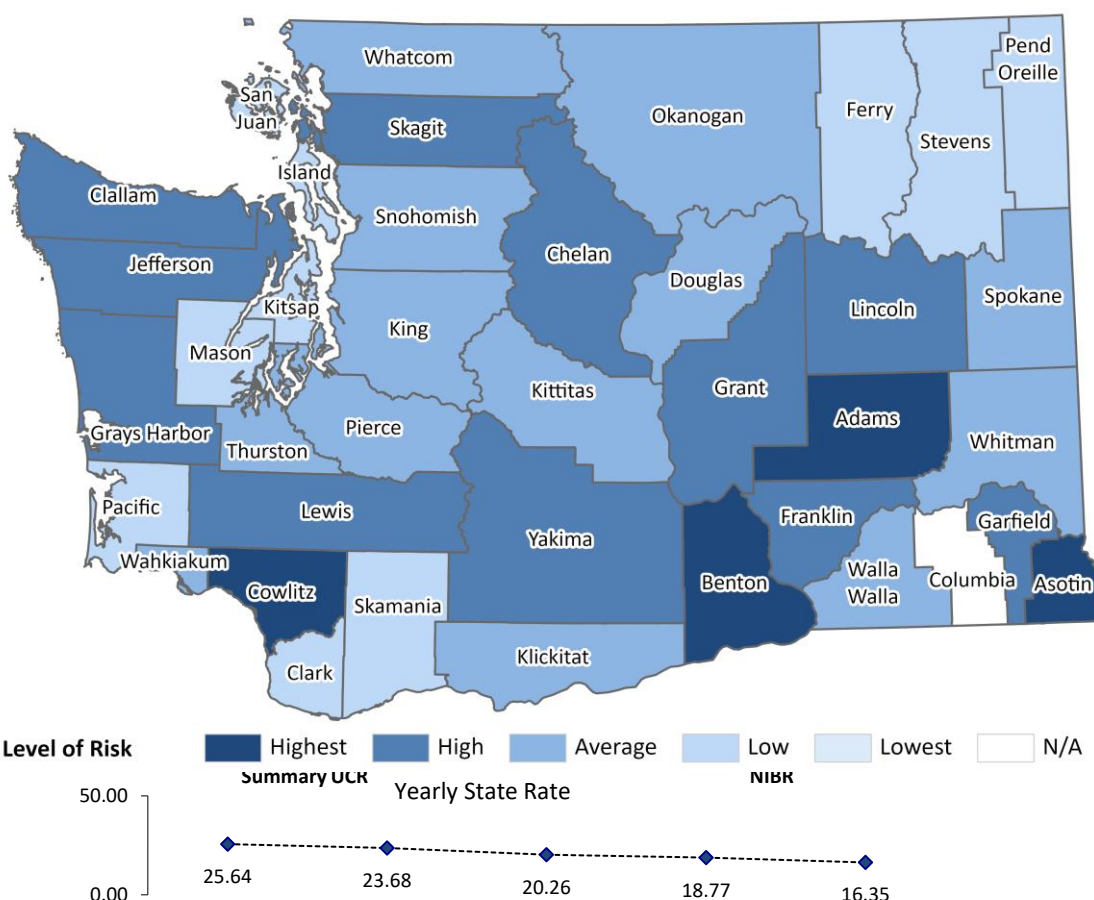
Updated: 9/16/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	25.64	23.68	20.26	18.77	16.35	20.81
Arrests, 10-17	16,066	15,013	12,919	12,028	11,654	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	626,649	633,887	637,649	640,733	712,630	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Washington State has transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting. Summary UCR collects eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, including all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. For more information, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division
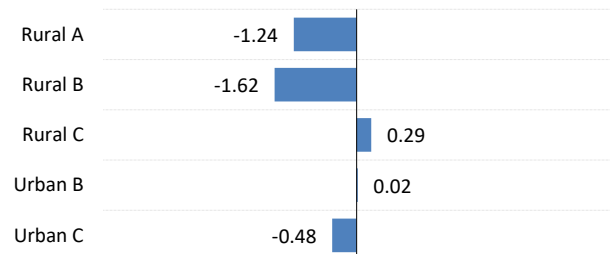
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Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime

lower risk	state rate	higher risk		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.63	2.36	Rural B
Asotin	6.5	1.84	Rural B
Benton	6.8	1.98	Urban C
Chelan	4.1	0.73	Rural B
Clallam	5.01	1.15	Rural C
Clark	1.14	-0.64	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	5.88	1.55	Rural C
Douglas	3.01	0.23	Rural B
Ferry	0	-1.16	Rural A
Franklin	2.46	-0.03	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.16	Rural B
Grant	3.73	0.56	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.04	0.70	Rural C
Island	1.07	-0.67	Rural C
Jefferson	2.79	0.12	Rural C
King	1.99	-0.24	Urban A
Kitsap	1.43	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	1.63	-0.41	Rural B
Klickitat	5.62	1.43	Rural A
Lewis	3.96	0.67	Rural C
Lincoln	3.56	0.48	Rural B
Mason	0.91	-0.74	Rural C
Okanogan	1.93	-0.27	Rural A
Pacific	0.22	-1.06	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0	-1.16	Rural A
Pierce	1.9	-0.29	Urban B
San Juan	0	-1.16	Rural C
Skagit	3.85	0.61	Rural C
Skamania	0	-1.16	Rural A
Snohomish	2.1	-0.19	Urban B
Spokane	3	0.22	Urban B
Stevens	0.44	-0.96	Rural B
Thurston	1.33	-0.55	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-1.16	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.67	0.99	Rural B
Whatcom	3.44	0.43	Urban C
Whitman	6.19	1.70	Rural B
Yakima	3.5	0.45	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Bar chart (Standardized Score by County):

County	Score
Adams	2.36
Benton	1.98
Asotin	1.84
Whitman	1.70
Cowlitz	1.55
Klickitat	1.43
Clallam	1.15
Walla Walla	0.99
Chelan	0.73
Grays Harbor	0.70
Lewis	0.67
Skagit	0.61
Grant	0.56
Lincoln	0.48
Yakima	0.45
Whatcom	0.43
Douglas	0.23
Spokane	0.22
Jefferson	0.12
Franklin	-0.03
Snohomish	-0.19
King	-0.24
Okanogan	-0.27
Pierce	-0.29
Kittitas	-0.41
Kitsap	-0.50
Thurston	-0.55
Clark	-0.64
Island	-0.67
Mason	-0.74
Stevens	-0.96
Pacific	-1.06
Ferry	-1.16
Garfield	-1.16
Pend Oreille	-1.16
San Juan	-1.16
Skamania	-1.16
Wahkiakum	-1.16
Columbia	

Counties Like Us

Group	Score
Rural A	0.46
Rural B	1.83
Rural C	1.39
Urban B	-0.35
Urban C	0.08

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime
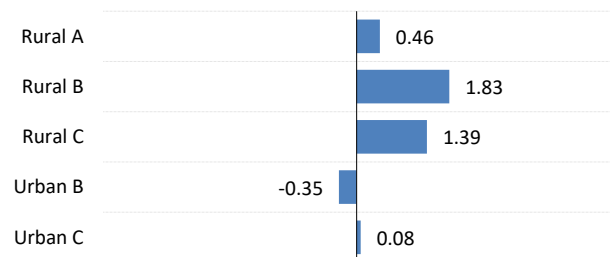
| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
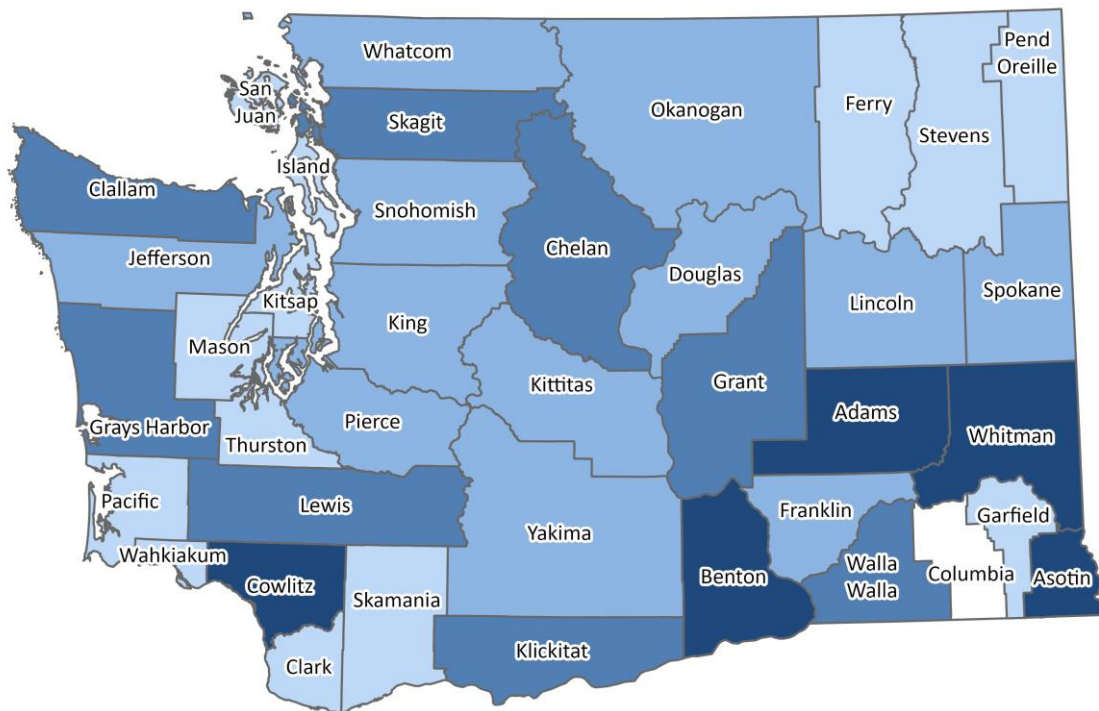
Yearly State Rate
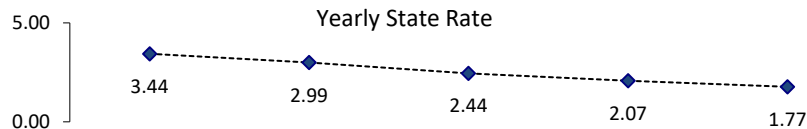
3.44 2.99 2.44 2.07 1.77

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	3.44	2.99	2.44	2.07	1.77	2.52
Arrests, 10-14	1,342	1,178	968	834	799	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	390,566	394,306	396,956	401,979	450,547	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
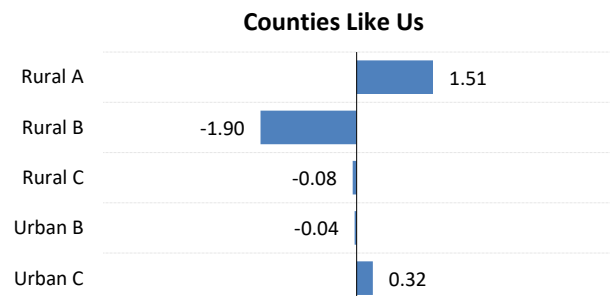**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

| County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.17	1.65	Rural B
Asotin	12.22	1.97	Rural B
Benton	14.12	2.54	Urban C
Chelan	9.58	1.17	Rural B
Clallam	7.68	0.59	Rural C
Clark	3.11	-0.79	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	12.53	2.06	Rural C
Douglas	5.2	-0.16	Rural B
Ferry	2.25	-1.05	Rural A
Franklin	5.5	-0.07	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.74	Rural B
Grant	7.61	0.57	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.4	0.20	Rural C
Island	2.49	-0.98	Rural C
Jefferson	4.65	-0.33	Rural C
King	5.45	-0.08	Urban A
Kitsap	3.11	-0.79	Urban C
Kittitas	5.24	-0.15	Rural B
Klickitat	5.63	-0.03	Rural A
Lewis	7.98	0.68	Rural C
Lincoln	4.22	-0.46	Rural B
Mason	2.65	-0.93	Rural C
Okanogan	2.76	-0.90	Rural A
Pacific	2.44	-1.00	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.68	-1.23	Rural A
Pierce	4.32	-0.43	Urban B
San Juan	1.51	-1.28	Rural C
Skagit	8.32	0.79	Rural C
Skamania	1.44	-1.30	Rural A
Snohomish	5.29	-0.13	Urban B
Spokane	6.04	0.09	Urban B
Stevens	1.5	-1.28	Rural B
Thurston	4.17	-0.47	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.46	-0.08	Rural C
Walla Walla	7.15	0.43	Rural B
Whatcom	8.15	0.73	Urban C
Whitman	7.2	0.45	Rural B
Yakima	7.48	0.53	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Left bar chart (Standardized Score by County):

County	Score
Benton	2.54
Cowlitz	2.06
Asotin	1.97
Adams	1.65
Chelan	1.17
Skagit	0.79
Whatcom	0.73
Lewis	0.68
Clallam	0.59
Grant	0.57
Yakima	0.53
Whitman	0.45
Walla Walla	0.43
Grays Harbor	0.20
Spokane	0.09
Klickitat	-0.03
Franklin	-0.07
Wahkiakum	-0.08
King	-0.08
Snohomish	-0.13
Kittitas	-0.15
Douglas	-0.16
Jefferson	-0.33
Pierce	-0.43
Lincoln	-0.46
Thurston	-0.47
Clark	-0.79
Kitsap	-0.79
Okanogan	-0.90
Mason	-0.93
Island	-0.98
Pacific	-1.00
Ferry	-1.05
Pend Oreille	-1.23
San Juan	-1.28
Stevens	-1.28
Skamania	-1.30
Garfield	-1.74
Columbia	

Counties Like Us

Category	Value
Rural A	0.07
Rural B	1.53
Rural C	1.74
Urban B	-0.68
Urban C	0.26

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime

Level of Risk

| Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |

Yearly State Rate

7.77 6.93 5.57 4.87 3.80

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	7.77	6.93	5.57	4.87	3.80	5.73
Arrests, 10-17	4,867	4,395	3,551	3,119	2,706	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	626,649	633,887	637,649	640,733	712,630	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
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Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		Value
Cowlitz		2.36
Grays Harbor		1.77
Skagit		1.68
Yakima		0.95
Lewis		0.76
Whatcom		0.72
Clallam		0.63
Grant		0.60
Benton		0.50
Adams		0.25
Thurston		0.14
Chelan		0.11
Walla Walla		0.09
King		0.03
Snohomish		0.02
Franklin		0.00
Spokane		0.00
Lincoln		-0.03
Asotin		-0.10
Pierce		-0.32
Douglas		-0.55
Mason		-0.59
Kitsap		-0.59
Kittitas		-0.61
Whitman		-0.68
Okanogan		-0.69
Clark		-0.75
Jefferson		-1.02
Stevens		-1.13
Wahkiakum		-1.18
Garfield		-1.22
Pend Oreille		-1.24
Pacific		-1.27
Island		-1.32
Columbia		-1.33
Klickitat		-1.38
Skamania		-1.47
Ferry		-1.56
San Juan		-1.74

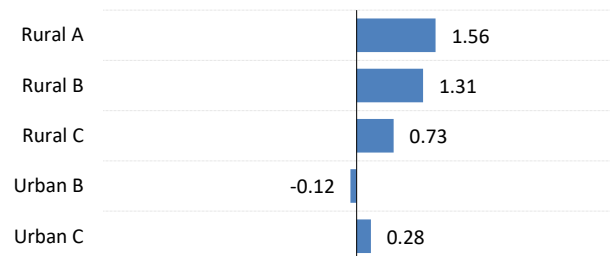| County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.53	0.25	Rural B
Asotin	5.48	-0.10	Rural B
Benton	7.3	0.50	Urban C
Chelan	6.13	0.11	Rural B
Clallam	7.67	0.63	Rural C
Clark	3.55	-0.75	Urban C
Columbia	1.8	-1.33	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.87	2.36	Rural C
Douglas	4.15	-0.55	Rural B
Ferry	1.13	-1.56	Rural A
Franklin	5.8	0.00	Rural A
Garfield	2.13	-1.22	Rural B
Grant	7.59	0.60	Rural A
Grays Harbor	11.08	1.77	Rural C
Island	1.82	-1.32	Rural C
Jefferson	2.73	-1.02	Rural C
King	5.88	0.03	Urban A
Kitsap	4.01	-0.59	Urban C
Kittitas	3.96	-0.61	Rural B
Klickitat	1.66	-1.38	Rural A
Lewis	8.07	0.76	Rural C
Lincoln	5.69	-0.03	Rural B
Mason	4.02	-0.59	Rural C
Okanogan	3.72	-0.69	Rural A
Pacific	1.99	-1.27	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.06	-1.24	Rural A
Pierce	4.83	-0.32	Urban B
San Juan	0.59	-1.74	Rural C
Skagit	10.83	1.68	Rural C
Skamania	1.38	-1.47	Rural A
Snohomish	5.86	0.02	Urban B
Spokane	5.79	0.00	Urban B
Stevens	2.4	-1.13	Rural B
Thurston	6.2	0.14	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.26	-1.18	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.05	0.09	Rural B
Whatcom	7.94	0.72	Urban C
Whitman	3.76	-0.68	Rural B
Yakima	8.64	0.95	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

	Value
Rural A	-0.61
Rural B	-1.07
Rural C	2.08
Urban B	-0.38
Urban C	-0.01

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime

| Level of Risk | ■ Highest | ■ High | ■ Average | □ Low | □ Lowest | □ N/A |
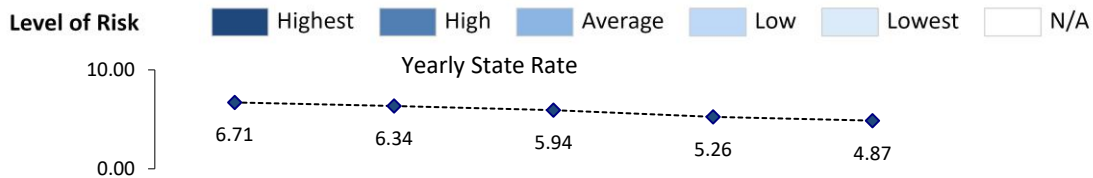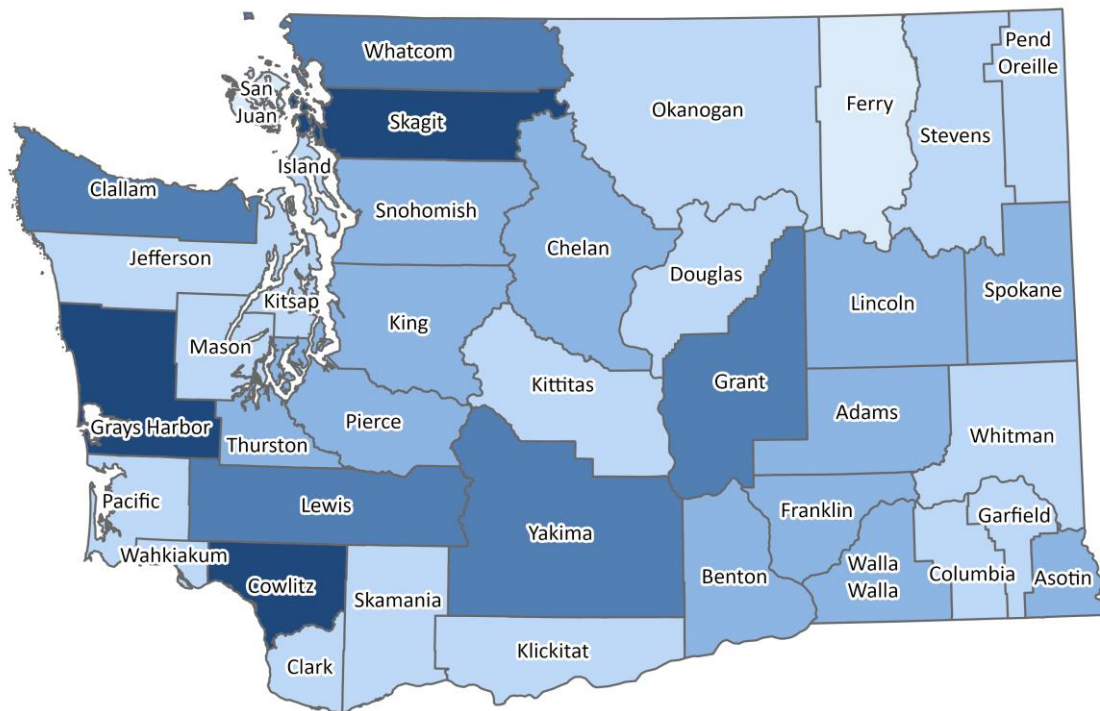
Yearly State Rate

6.71   6.34   5.94   5.26   4.87

Updated: 9/16/2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	6.71	6.34	5.94	5.26	4.87	5.79
Arrests, 18+	32,994	31,736	30,274	27,204	27,770	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,914,561	5,003,237	5,099,772	5,176,369	5,703,306	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Criminal Justice: Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime

lower risk	state rate	higher risk

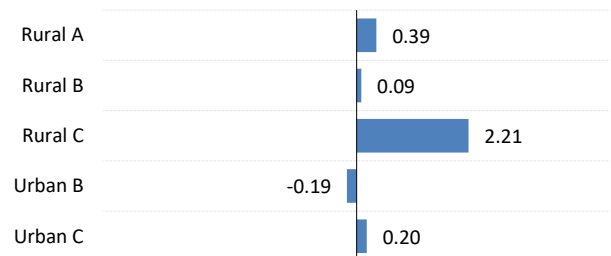| County		
Cowlitz	1.11	
Lewis	0.75	
Pierce	0.70	
Benton	0.65	
King	0.62	
Skagit	0.51	
Grays Harbor	0.34	
Yakima	0.25	
Asotin	0.18	
Clallam	0.05	
Franklin	-0.24	
Chelan	-0.32	
Kitsap	-0.32	
Snohomish	-0.33	
Thurston	-0.38	
Wahkiakum	-0.42	
Walla Walla	-0.58	
Grant	-0.59	
Whatcom	-0.59	
Adams	-0.62	
Clark	-0.63	
Spokane	-0.65	
Lincoln	-0.69	
Whitman	-0.71	
Garfield	-0.80	
Skamania	-0.83	
Pacific	-0.95	
Island	-1.20	
Mason	-1.20	
Douglas	-1.24	
Klickitat	-1.24	
Jefferson	-1.48	
Kittitas	-1.50	
Okanogan	-1.54	
Stevens	-1.83	
Ferry	-2.02	
Pend Oreille	-2.02	
San Juan	-2.02	
Columbia		

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.06	-0.62	Rural B
Asotin	1.67	0.18	Rural B
Benton	2.02	0.65	Urban C
Chelan	1.29	-0.32	Rural B
Clallam	1.57	0.05	Rural C
Clark	1.05	-0.63	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	2.37	1.11	Rural C
Douglas	0.59	-1.24	Rural B
Ferry	0	-2.02	Rural A
Franklin	1.35	-0.24	Rural A
Garfield	0.92	-0.80	Rural B
Grant	1.08	-0.59	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.79	0.34	Rural C
Island	0.62	-1.20	Rural C
Jefferson	0.41	-1.48	Rural C
King	2	0.62	Urban A
Kitsap	1.29	-0.32	Urban C
Kittitas	0.39	-1.50	Rural B
Klickitat	0.59	-1.24	Rural A
Lewis	2.1	0.75	Rural C
Lincoln	1.01	-0.69	Rural B
Mason	0.62	-1.20	Rural C
Okanogan	0.36	-1.54	Rural A
Pacific	0.81	-0.95	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0	-2.02	Rural A
Pierce	2.06	0.70	Urban B
San Juan	0	-2.02	Rural C
Skagit	1.92	0.51	Rural C
Skamania	0.9	-0.83	Rural A
Snohomish	1.28	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	1.04	-0.65	Urban B
Stevens	0.14	-1.83	Rural B
Thurston	1.24	-0.38	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.21	-0.42	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.09	-0.58	Rural B
Whatcom	1.08	-0.59	Urban C
Whitman	0.99	-0.71	Rural B
Yakima	1.72	0.25	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	-1.24	
Rural B	-1.62	
Rural C		0.29
Urban B		0.02
Urban C	-0.48	

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime

Level of Risk	Highest	High	Average	Low	Lowest	N/A

Yearly State Rate
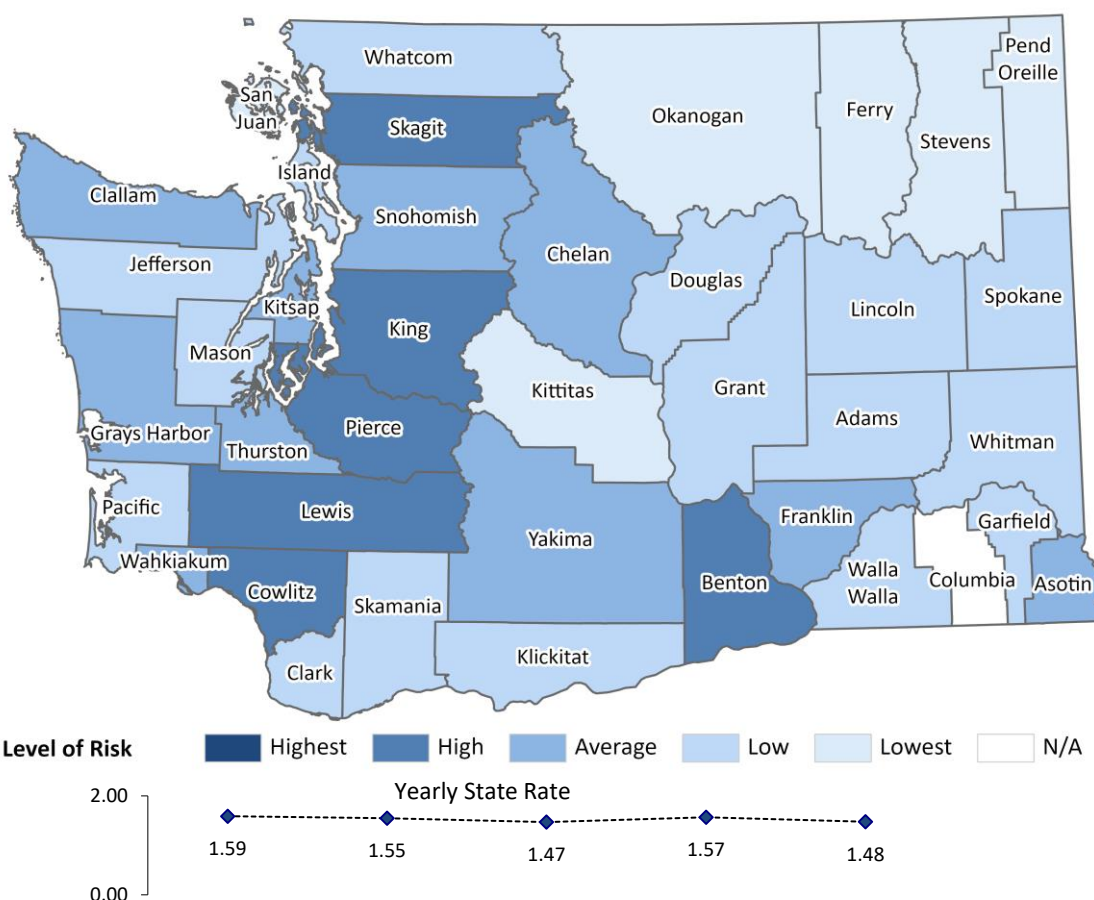
1.59   1.55   1.47   1.57   1.48

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.59	1.55	1.47	1.57	1.48	1.53
Arrests, 10-17	996	983	940	1,003	1,054	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	626,649	633,887	637,649	640,733	712,630	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Substance Use: Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County		
San Juan		3.69
Pend Oreille		2.81
Asotin		1.93
Skamania		1.09
Pacific		0.75
Okanogan		0.65
Skagit		0.57
Benton		0.53
Ferry		0.33
Yakima		0.28
Clark		0.27
Spokane		0.19
Franklin		0.17
Wahkiakum		0.17
Pierce		0.08
Stevens		0.07
King		0.00
Douglas	-0.03	
Clallam	-0.05	
Grant	-0.05	
Mason	-0.10	
Thurston	-0.12	
Island	-0.13	
Walla Walla	-0.18	
Whatcom	-0.28	
Snohomish	-0.30	
Cowlitz	-0.31	
Jefferson	-0.37	
Lewis	-0.37	
Chelan	-0.42	
Kitsap	-0.42	
Grays Harbor	-0.46	
Kittitas	-0.51	
Whitman	-0.55	
Lincoln	-0.89	
Klickitat	-1.01	
Adams	-1.42	
Columbia	-1.59	
Garfield	-1.59	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.44	-1.42	Rural B
Asotin	50	1.93	Rural B
Benton	30.14	0.53	Urban C
Chelan	16.67	-0.42	Rural B
Clallam	21.88	-0.05	Rural C
Clark	26.43	0.27	Urban C
Columbia	0	-1.59	Rural B
Cowlitz	18.18	-0.31	Rural C
Douglas	22.22	-0.03	Rural B
Ferry	27.27	0.33	Rural A
Franklin	25	0.17	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.59	Rural B
Grant	21.84	-0.05	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.13	-0.46	Rural C
Island	20.83	-0.13	Rural C
Jefferson	17.39	-0.37	Rural C
King	22.67	0.00	Urban A
Kitsap	16.67	-0.42	Urban C
Kittitas	15.38	-0.51	Rural B
Klickitat	8.33	-1.01	Rural A
Lewis	17.31	-0.37	Rural C
Lincoln	10	-0.89	Rural B
Mason	21.21	-0.10	Rural C
Okanogan	31.91	0.65	Rural A
Pacific	33.33	0.75	Rural C
Pend Oreille	62.5	2.81	Rural A
Pierce	23.76	0.08	Urban B
San Juan	75	3.69	Rural C
Skagit	30.77	0.57	Rural C
Skamania	38.1	1.09	Rural A
Snohomish	18.4	-0.30	Urban B
Spokane	25.3	0.19	Urban B
Stevens	23.68	0.07	Rural B
Thurston	20.88	-0.12	Urban C
Wahkiakum	25	0.17	Rural C
Walla Walla	20	-0.18	Rural B
Whatcom	18.67	-0.28	Urban C
Whitman	14.81	-0.55	Rural B
Yakima	26.63	0.28	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A	1.51
Rural B	-1.90
Rural C	-0.08
Urban B	-0.04
Urban C	0.32

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities

| Level of Risk | Highest | High | Average | Low | Lowest | N/A |
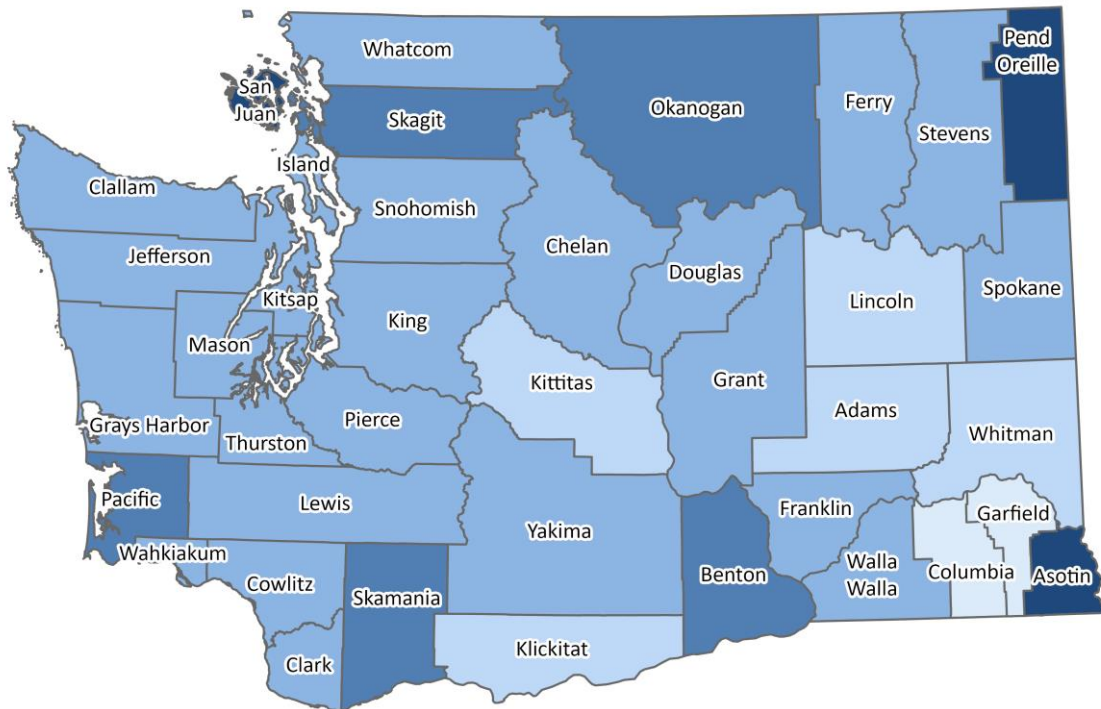
Yearly State Rate

	24.24	19.96	24.44	23.62	21.07
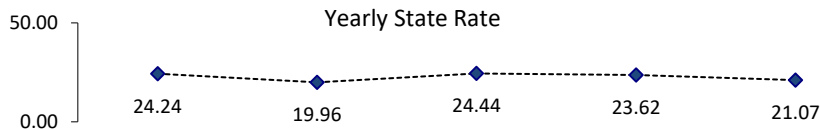
Updated: 11/5/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	24.24	19.96	24.44	23.62	21.07	22.62
Alcohol-related	112	110	131	133	114	
Fatalities	462	551	536	563	541	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under the influence. Care should be taken since small numbers of events can cause unreliable rates in some counties.

State Source: Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Substance Use: Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk
Garfield			4.61
Jefferson			1.96
Clallam			1.37
Lincoln			1.34
Grays Harbor			1.27
San Juan			1.26
Adams			0.99
Asotin			0.76
Lewis			0.74
Skagit			0.71
Okanogan			0.64
Klickitat			0.61
Kittitas			0.56
Benton			0.52
Grant			0.46
Whatcom			0.46
Cowlitz			0.35
Ferry			0.24
Chelan			0.23
Yakima			0.12
Whitman			0.09
Walla Walla			0.06
Douglas		-0.06	
Snohomish		-0.09	
Wahkiakum		-0.10	
Mason		-0.13	
Clark		-0.14	
Pierce		-0.17	
Thurston		-0.19	
Spokane		-0.20	
Franklin		-0.21	
King		-0.28	
Island		-0.31	
Kitsap		-0.32	
Pacific		-0.41	
Stevens		-0.47	
Pend Oreille		-0.50	
Skamania		-0.50	
Columbia			

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.55	0.99	Rural B
Asotin	3.86	0.76	Rural B
Benton	3.1	0.52	Urban C
Chelan	2.24	0.23	Rural B
Clallam	5.71	1.37	Rural C
Clark	1.1	-0.14	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	2.58	0.35	Rural C
Douglas	1.35	-0.06	Rural B
Ferry	2.25	0.24	Rural A
Franklin	0.87	-0.21	Rural A
Garfield	15.64	4.61	Rural B
Grant	2.94	0.46	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.42	1.27	Rural C
Island	0.56	-0.31	Rural C
Jefferson	7.54	1.96	Rural C
King	0.67	-0.28	Urban A
Kitsap	0.55	-0.32	Urban C
Kittitas	3.23	0.56	Rural B
Klickitat	3.4	0.61	Rural A
Lewis	3.79	0.74	Rural C
Lincoln	5.63	1.34	Rural B
Mason	1.13	-0.13	Rural C
Okanogan	3.49	0.64	Rural A
Pacific	0.27	-0.41	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0	-0.50	Rural A
Pierce	1.01	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	5.39	1.26	Rural C
Skagit	3.7	0.71	Rural C
Skamania	0	-0.50	Rural A
Snohomish	1.25	-0.09	Urban B
Spokane	0.92	-0.20	Urban B
Stevens	0.07	-0.47	Rural B
Thurston	0.95	-0.19	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.21	-0.10	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.69	0.06	Rural B
Whatcom	2.94	0.46	Urban C
Whitman	1.81	0.09	Rural B
Yakima	1.88	0.12	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		0.48
Rural B		0.89
Rural C		1.99
Urban B	-0.47	
Urban C		0.08

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation

| Level of Risk | ■ Highest | ■ High | ■ Average | ■ Low | ■ Lowest | □ N/A |
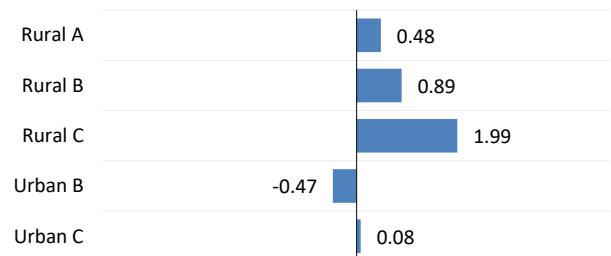
Yearly State Rate
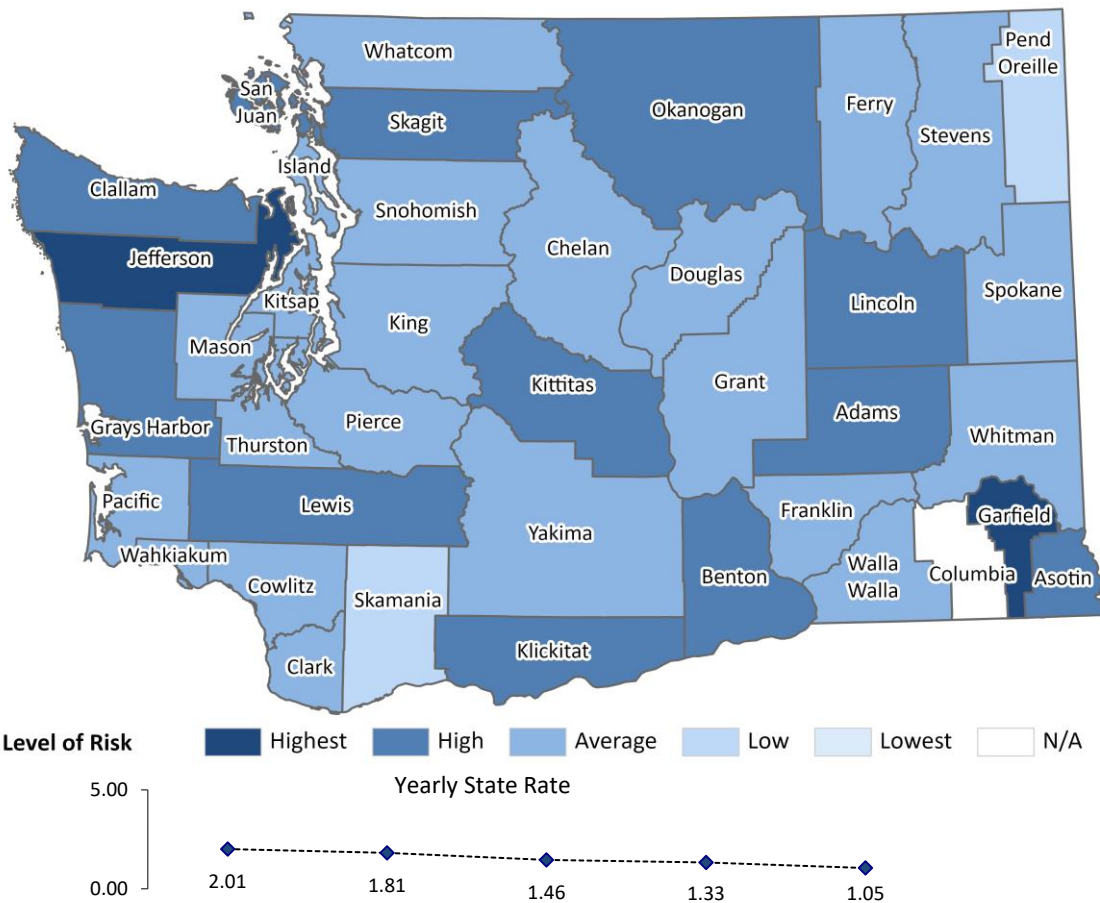
| 2.01 | 1.81 | 1.46 | 1.33 | 1.05 |

Updated: 9/16/2019	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**5 yr Average****
Yearly State Rate	2.01	1.81	1.46	1.33	1.05	1.52
Arrests, 10-17	1,261	1,147	930	854	745	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	626,649	633,887	637,649	640,733	712,630	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For adolescents, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession.

1) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.
2) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Research and Data Analysis,
Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). Community Reports, Jan 2020.

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Substance Use: Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

County			
Adams	3.17
Benton	2.67
Franklin	1.71
Douglas	1.39
Chelan	1.24
Asotin	1.22
Cowlitz	1.11
Lewis	0.81
Jefferson	0.77
Grant	0.69
Skagit	0.67
Clallam	0.57
Grays Harbor	0.54
Yakima	0.50
Whitman	0.41
Okanogan	0.32
Lincoln	0.28
Pend Oreille	0.28
Kittitas	0.13
Walla Walla	0.10
Whatcom	0.10
Snohomish	0.00
Pierce	-0.07
Thurston	-0.14
Klickitat	-0.17
Spokane	-0.20
Mason	-0.40
Kitsap	-0.47
Pacific	-0.55
Clark	-0.60
King	-0.68
San Juan	-0.76
Stevens	-0.88
Island	-0.92
Skamania	-0.99
Ferry	-1.08
Garfield	-1.08
Wahkiakum	-1.08
Columbia	

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	8.8	3.17	Rural B
Asotin	4.76	1.22	Rural B
Benton	7.76	2.67	Urban C
Chelan	4.79	1.24	Rural B
Clallam	3.42	0.57	Rural C
Clark	0.98	-0.60	Urban C
Columbia	UN		Rural B
Cowlitz	4.52	1.11	Rural C
Douglas	5.11	1.39	Rural B
Ferry	0	-1.08	Rural A
Franklin	5.77	1.71	Rural A
Garfield	0	-1.08	Rural B
Grant	3.66	0.69	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.35	0.54	Rural C
Island	0.33	-0.92	Rural C
Jefferson	3.82	0.77	Rural C
King	0.83	-0.68	Urban A
Kitsap	1.26	-0.47	Urban C
Kittitas	2.5	0.13	Rural B
Klickitat	1.88	-0.17	Rural A
Lewis	3.9	0.81	Rural C
Lincoln	2.82	0.28	Rural B
Mason	1.41	-0.40	Rural C
Okanogan	2.9	0.32	Rural A
Pacific	1.09	-0.55	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.81	0.28	Rural A
Pierce	2.09	-0.07	Urban B
San Juan	0.65	-0.76	Rural C
Skagit	3.62	0.67	Rural C
Skamania	0.18	-0.99	Rural A
Snohomish	2.22	0.00	Urban B
Spokane	1.82	-0.20	Urban B
Stevens	0.41	-0.88	Rural B
Thurston	1.94	-0.14	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0	-1.08	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.44	0.10	Rural B
Whatcom	2.43	0.10	Urban C
Whitman	3.08	0.41	Rural B
Yakima	3.26	0.50	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A		1.56
Rural B		1.31
Rural C		0.73
Urban B	-0.12	
Urban C		0.28

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Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation

Level of Risk   ███ Highest   ███ High   ███ Average   ░░░ Low   ░░░ Lowest   ☐ N/A
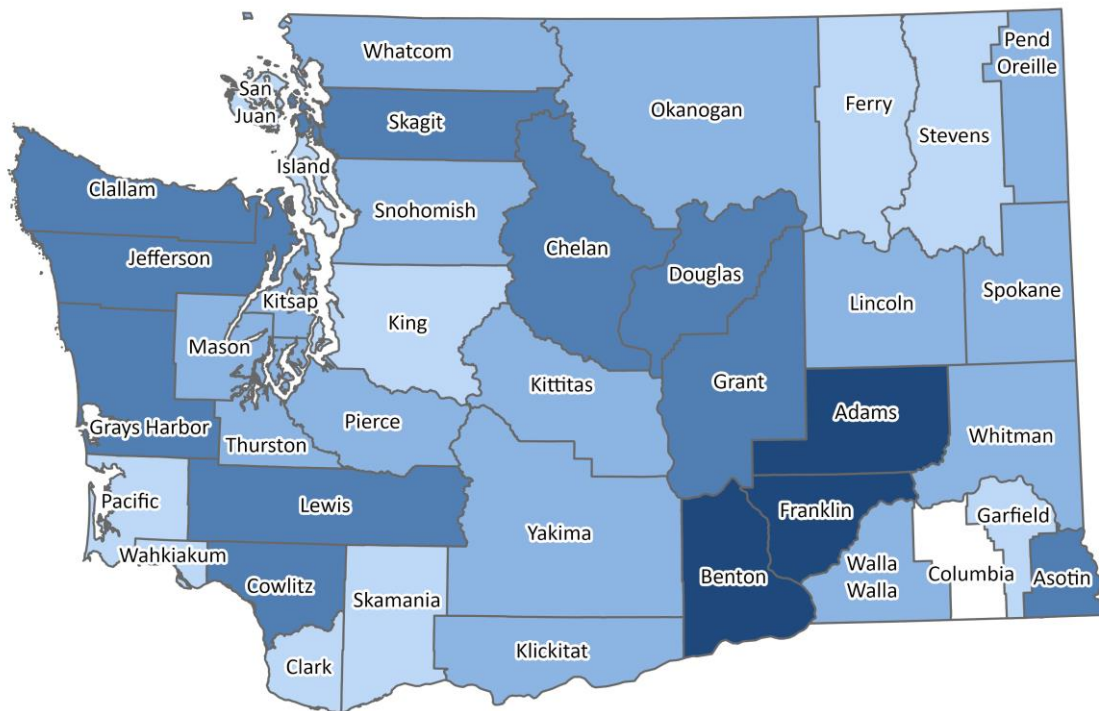
Yearly State Rate
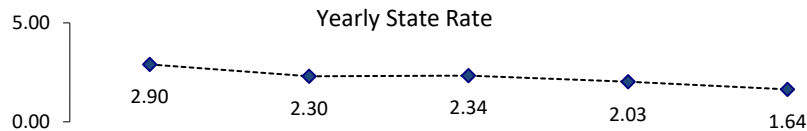
2.90   2.30   2.34   2.03   1.64

Updated: 9/16/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.90	2.30	2.34	2.03	1.64	2.23
Arrests, 10-17	1,820	1,461	1,489	1,302	1,166	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	626,649	633,887	637,649	640,733	712,630	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17).   Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Substance Use: Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

	lower risk	state rate	higher risk

Pacific — 3.31
Grays Harbor — 2.73
Clallam — 1.87
Lewis — 1.79
Wahkiakum — 1.70
Mason — 1.56
Ferry — 1.05
Yakima — 1.05
Columbia — 0.85
Skagit — 0.76
Douglas — 0.72
Thurston — 0.65
San Juan — 0.61
Cowlitz — 0.58
Klickitat — 0.54
Adams — 0.54
Okanogan — 0.44
Whatcom — 0.40
Franklin — 0.31
Skamania — 0.29
Chelan — 0.16
Walla Walla — 0.09
Garfield — 0.03
Spokane — 0.03
Jefferson — 0.02
Stevens — 0.02
Benton — -0.02
Grant — -0.03
Kittitas — -0.07
Pierce — -0.10
Pend Oreille — -0.18
Snohomish — -0.19
Island — -0.30
Kitsap — -0.31
Asotin — -0.32
King — -0.50
Clark — -0.62
Lincoln — -0.63
Whitman — -0.93

County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.48	0.54	Rural B
Asotin	6.11	-0.32	Rural B
Benton	7.96	-0.02	Urban C
Chelan	9.09	0.16	Rural B
Clallam	19.86	1.87	Rural C
Clark	4.21	-0.62	Urban C
Columbia	13.44	0.85	Rural B
Cowlitz	11.75	0.58	Rural C
Douglas	12.65	0.72	Rural B
Ferry	14.7	1.05	Rural A
Franklin	10.07	0.31	Rural A
Garfield	8.28	0.03	Rural B
Grant	7.93	-0.03	Rural A
Grays Harbor	25.26	2.73	Rural C
Island	6.21	-0.30	Rural C
Jefferson	8.26	0.02	Rural C
King	4.95	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	6.15	-0.31	Urban C
Kittitas	7.68	-0.07	Rural B
Klickitat	11.52	0.54	Rural A
Lewis	19.39	1.79	Rural C
Lincoln	4.14	-0.63	Rural B
Mason	17.93	1.56	Rural C
Okanogan	10.85	0.44	Rural A
Pacific	28.94	3.31	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.96	-0.18	Rural A
Pierce	7.5	-0.10	Urban B
San Juan	11.92	0.61	Rural C
Skagit	12.91	0.76	Rural C
Skamania	9.92	0.29	Rural A
Snohomish	6.94	-0.19	Urban B
Spokane	8.27	0.03	Urban B
Stevens	8.26	0.02	Rural B
Thurston	12.18	0.65	Urban C
Wahkiakum	18.81	1.70	Rural C
Walla Walla	8.68	0.09	Rural B
Whatcom	10.6	0.40	Urban C
Whitman	2.24	-0.93	Rural B
Yakima	14.69	1.05	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us

Rural A — 0.39
Rural B — 0.09
Rural C — 2.21
Urban B — -0.19
Urban C — 0.20

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

Level of Risk   ▪ Highest   ▪ High   ▪ Average   ▪ Low   ▪ Lowest   ▢ N/A

Yearly State Rate

10.00

9.52

8.28

8.59

7.42

6.81

0.00
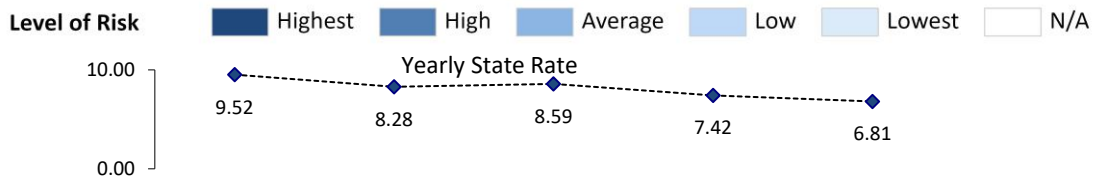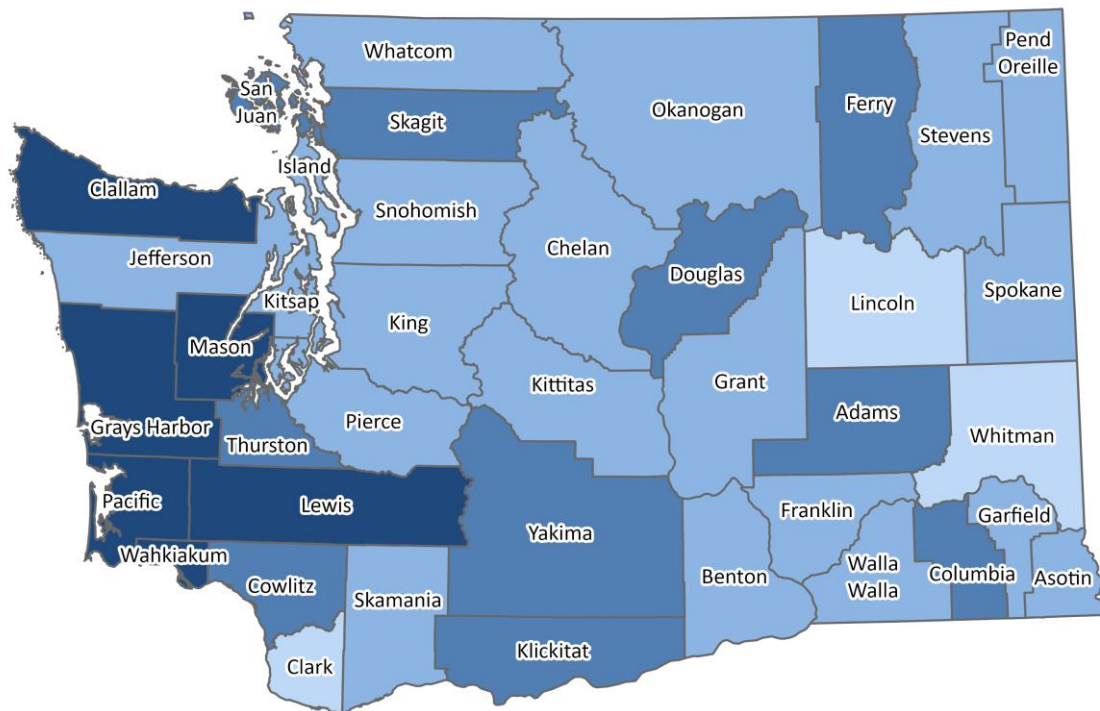
Updated: 8/2/2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	9.52	8.28	8.59	7.42	6.81	8.11
Admits, 10-17	6,699	5,874	6,164	5,418	5,054	
Persons, 10-17	703,824	709,227	717,798	729,767	741,756	

** This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The adolescents (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adolescents 10-17. Counts are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. Client counts are linked to state service records through the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery services reported from the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database (CSDB).
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

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Topics:

Population Denominators Used in This Report

Population is updated as the data becomes available. If events for the numerator are available, but the population is not yet available the population for the year previous is used for calculating rates. Those data years are marked with an asterisk, like this: 2011*. The asterisk is removed when the population, and the rate are updated.

Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths

AOD deaths are identified by matching all the contributory causes of death from death certificate records to a list of causes that are considered AOD-related. The deaths identified as AOD-related then may be summed to provide area totals. Dividing the total AOD-related deaths by all deaths in an area gives the percent of all deaths that are alcohol and drug related. Lists of underlying causes of death that are AOD-related have been developed in several studies. Citations for these studies are listed prior to the AOD attribution tables. AOD-related deaths used in this report are determined using a comprehensive assembly of disease, accident, and injury codes identified in those studies. The codes are based upon the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) from 1990 to 1998 or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) after 1998.

The identified AOD-related causes of death may be either fully attributable or sometimes attributable to alcohol or drugs. Some contributory causes of death are explicit in their mention of alcohol or drugs. Examples include alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (ICD-9 code 571.2), alcohol and drug dependence syndromes (ICD-9 codes 303 and 304, respectively), and drug poisonings (ICD-9 codes E850 through E859). All deaths of this sort are fully, or 100%, attributable to alcohol or drug abuse and are considered direct AOD-related deaths.

Other contributory causes of death are related only sometimes to alcohol or drugs. For example, epidemiological studies have shown that, among persons over 35 years of age, 60% of deaths due to chronic pancreatitis (ICD-9 code 577.1) and 75% of malignant neoplasms of the esophagus (ICD-9 code 150) are alcohol-related. For persons of all ages, 42% of motor vehicle traffic and nontraffic deaths (ICD-9 codes E810 through E825) are alcohol-related. The appropriate percentage of such indirectly attributable deaths are also counted toward totals for AOD-related deaths.

The tables on the following pages characterize the different diseases, injuries, and accidents by: name, ICD-9 or ICD-10 code, percent attributable to alcohol or drugs, age of inclusion. Information sources are listed below.

1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost - United States, 1987. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 39, 173-178.

2. Rice D, et al. 1990. The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.

3. Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. American Journal of Public Health, 85(1), 48-54.

4. Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994), p. 4.

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Technical Notes

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
Diseases Directly Attributable to Alcohol				
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	I42.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, other	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic effect of	R78.0, T51	790.3. 980	100%	>=0
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome	E24.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol	G31.2	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol	O35.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol	P04.3	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)	Q86.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Suicide attributable to alcohol	X65	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Alcoholic Pellagra	E52	265.2	100%	>=0
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol				
Neoplasms				
Breast	C50, D05	174.0-174.9, 233.0	13%F	>=35
Esophagus	C15, D00.1	150.1-150.9, 230.1	75%	>=35
Larynx	C32 , D02.0	161.0-.161.9, 231.0	50%M, 40%F	>=35
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	C00-C14, D00.0	140.1-141.9, 143.0-149.9, 230.0	50%M, 40%F	>=35
Liver	C22, D01.5	155.0-155.2, 230.8	29%	>=35
Cardiovascular				
Cardiomyopathy	I42.0 - I42.2, I42.5, I42.7- I42.9	425.1, 425.4, 425.9	40%M	>=35
Hypertension	I10-113, O10-O14, O16	401.0-404.9, 642.0, 642.2, 642.9	11%	>=35
Digestive System				
Cirrhosis	K71.7, K74.5-K74.6	571.5	74%	>=35
Duodenal Ulcers	K26	532.0-532.9	10%	>=35
Pancreatitis, acute	K85	577.0	47%	>=35
Pancreatitis, chronic	K86.1- K86.3, K86.9	577.1, 577.2, 577.9	72%	>=35
Other Diseases or Conditions				
Epilepsy	G40.3,G40.4,G40.6,G40.9	345.1, 345.3, 345.9	30%	>=15
Seizures	R56	780.3	41%	>=15
Tuberculosis	A16-A19	011-013, 017, 018	25%	>=15
Accident or Injury Causes : Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents	V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3– V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2	E810-E825	42%	>=0

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Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol (continued)				
Pedal cycle and other road vehicle accidents	V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9	E826-E829	20%	>=0
Water transport accidents	V90-V94	E830-E838	20%	>=0
Air & space transport accidents	V95-V97	E840-E845	16%	>=0
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888	35%	>=15
Accidents caused by fire	X00-X09	E890-E899	45%	>=0
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74	E910	38%	>=0
Suicides due to alcohol or drugs are now considered direct AOD-related deaths, other suicides are not apportioned. This brings our definitions into compliance with NCHS definitions.				
Homicide & other purposely inflicted injury	X86–Y09, Y87.1	E960-E962, E962.1-E969	46%	>=15
Other	X31, W79, W50-W52, W20- W34, Y15-Y19	E901, E911, E917-E920, E922	25%	>=15
Other category includes: Excessive cold, Choking on food in airway; Striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons; Caught accidentally in or between objects; Accidents caused by machinery; Accidents caused by cutting and piercing instruments.				
Diseases Directly Attributable to Drugs				
Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5,	655.5	100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)	962, 965, 967-971, 977 excludes E930-949	100%	>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44	E850-E858	100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19	305.2-305.9	100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85	E962.0	100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	
Poisoning by drugs, accidentally or purposely inflicted	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Drugs				
AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	I33.0, I33.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
Other				
Hepatitis A	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Hepatitis B	B16-B16.9	70.2, 70.3	36%	>=15
Hepatitis C	B17-B19.9	70.5, 70.9	10%	>=15

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Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

UN=Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index (WRI). The WRI evaluation process is further explained in the section labeled 'CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index'.

SP=Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.

SN=Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator. More reliable at 5 year level or for larger area.

NR=Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data. Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the data due to non-reporting jurisdictions.

Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, child victims in accepted referrals, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, for each identified child victim in an accepted referral, that "event" is counted. Therefore, a child identified as a victim in more than one referral during the year is included more than once. Additionally more than one victim can be identified in a single accepted referral. Both the victims and the referrals are duplicated.

Transitioning from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Over 80 years ago, standards were established for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program so agencies could report their crime and arrest information in the same format and at the same level of detail and accuracy. Under the traditional UCR system agencies report monthly of the eight (8) "Part One" offenses and values of property stolen, as well as counts of arrests. The FBI Crime Index reports only designated Part One Crimes. These are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. This is now referred to as Summary UCR. Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offense data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

In 1989, the FBI instituted a new crime-reporting system called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to provide a more detailed and comprehensive view of crime in the United States. While Summary UCR collects only counts on eight (8) offense types, NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses. Some of the additional offenses in NIBRS are forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations.

Washington State has transitioned to the NIBRS system for reporting. This was a costly staged process which was particularly difficult for smaller communities. Washington State became certified to begin submitting NIBRS data to the FBI in December 2006. Summary reporting was phased out and all reporting agencies began submitting NIBRS data by January 1, 2012. The rates for Part One offenses we previously reported should show no impact of the system change. However, the rates for *total arrests* by age group include all arrests for offenses reported which now cover the twenty-three offense categories rather than the previous eight categories. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could to be expected starting with the 2012 data.

Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offence data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This is the source of our data. Some jurisdictions do not report all arrests and offenses, some report partial years, and some withhold certain categories of arrests or offenses. Reporting is voluntary for arrests and offenses. Offenses are more likely to be reported since some funding is associated with reporting.   Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence.

However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators. Sometimes charges are dropped and sometimes no perpetrator is ever found. No perpetrator age can be assigned to offence data so the entire age range of population is used as the denominator. Prior to 2012 data reported to WASPC in NIBRS format, which was not yet compatible with UCR output reports, was only included in their reports to the FBI. We listed those jurisdictions as non-reporting in UCR although WASPC considered them to have reported. Only part one offenses are reported in the Uniform Crime Report, some agencies have no part one crimes to report. Those agencies are listed with zero events, not as non-reporting.

Information on the Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agencies are available only in the individual county, district, and locale level reports. Each area report shows how and when that area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your area is one with jurisdictions having a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire area. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the area.

In order to compensate for missing police reports, we have adjusted the denominator in the rate calculation so that it reflects only the proportion of the area for which we do have data. For instance, say area A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police districts. Now, if one of the police districts in the area did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole area. Therefore, we would not want to use the population of the whole area in the denominator because that would make the rate lower than it should be. The solution used in this report is to subtract the population of that missing police district from the area population. We follow the same procedure for police districts that report partial years: if they report only six months, we use only half of the population to calculate the rate.

Due to the uneven geographic distribution of crime, missing police data can cause spikes or dips in the trend data comparison of multiple consecutive years. We do not run into this problem in the state report because the county rates there (as opposed to the individual county reports) only report 5-year averages. However for individual county reports and reports for smaller areas like locales or districts the trend data can become unstable due to non-reporting. Alternately, the conversion of data from certain police jurisdictions to other areas like locales may not apportion directly causing too much of the data to be apportioned based on population rather than clearly assigned to one area. We use a weighted reliability index (WRI) to determine when the conversion is no longer reliable. An explanation of that process follows. We have tried to compensate for these and other issues by suppressing data which is likely to be affected.

CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

CORE obtains data from many government agency sources. The data are represented as events (e.g. # of teen births, # of crimes, # of clients) occurring within a given geographic unit. This geographic unit is generally the smallest that can be obtained from the agency source. For example, data may be available by school district, by zip code, by census tract or by police jurisdictions. CORE calls these geographic units the "source geography."

CORE data is usually reported at the geographic level of county or community – called in the rest of this report the "destination geography." Therefore, data usually needs to be converted from the "source geographies" to the "destination geography."

The conversion is based on an overlay process, in which the events occurring in small source geographies that are totally contained within the destination are combined with synthetic estimates of events occurring in source geographies that are partly within and partly outside the destination geography. The synthetic estimation is weighted by the population distribution between the source and destination areas. Therefore, it requires a small-scale count of the population underlying both source and destination geographies. This process is explained below through examples.

Data being converted from a smaller geography (source geography) like school district to a larger geography (like a county) is usually fairly reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the new geography. (See example 1).

The rectangles represent two possible data source geographies (one densely populated school district – Urban School District -- and one thinly populated school district – Suburban School District -- surrounding it). The large oval represents a report's destination geography such as county, locale or network.

Example 1

The following statements refer to the first example:

All of the events occurring in the urban school district can be attributed entirely to the destination geography.

The events occurring in the split source geography (suburban school district, in this example) are distributed to the destination geography in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the suburban school district population lies within the destination geography, then 40% of its events are attributed to the destination geography.

These events are split by age, race and gender subgroups whenever possible, as are the populations. So the synthetic estimation is broken down that way also. If 40% of the young White population of the suburban school district lives in the destination geography, then 40% of the events occurring to young White people are attributed there. If, on the other hand, only 10% of the young American Indian population of the suburban school district lives in the destination geography, then only 10% of the events occurring to young American Indian people are attributed there.

While we can develop an algorithm to distribute all source geography populations to all destination geography populations, that distribution will not always be reliable.

For example, see the situation depicted in Example 2 below. Here we are trying to estimate the number of events contained in two very small destination geographies (the ovals). Could this synthetic estimate be reliable? Perhaps, if the small area within the ovals really is representative of the whole area -- but more likely not.
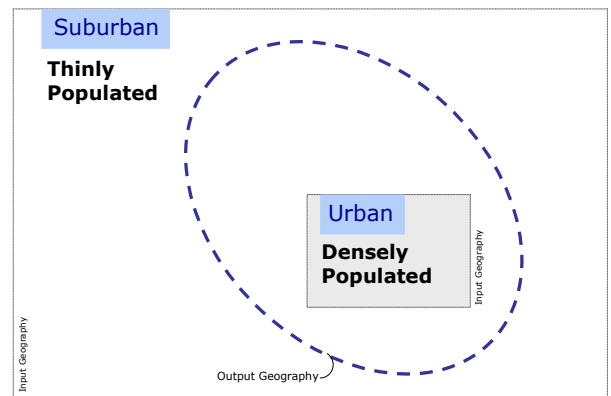
Example 2
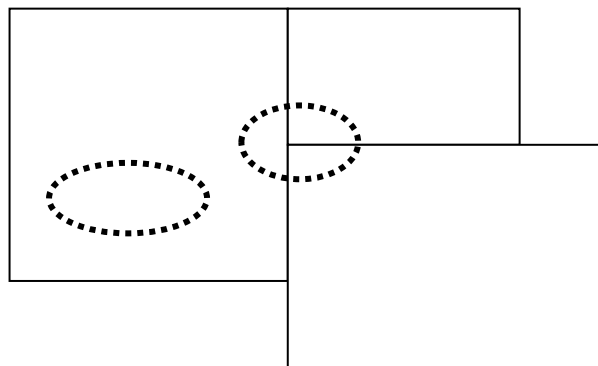
Technical Notes

A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE, that statistic is the Weighted Reliability Index (WRI).

The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

The key underlying assumption behind the CORE Weighted Reliability Index is as follows:

When most of the population for the source geography is also in the destination geography, we can be more certain of the reliability of the estimation process.

Therefore, the weighting process lets us calculate, for each source-geography/destination-geography combination, the reliability of each destination geography's estimate.

In the figure for Example 3, for zip code 2 the source area population is mostly in the destination oval (encased in the dashed line), but the majority population from the other contributing source area is not.

Example 3

Zip code 2

100

Zip code 1

900

10

70
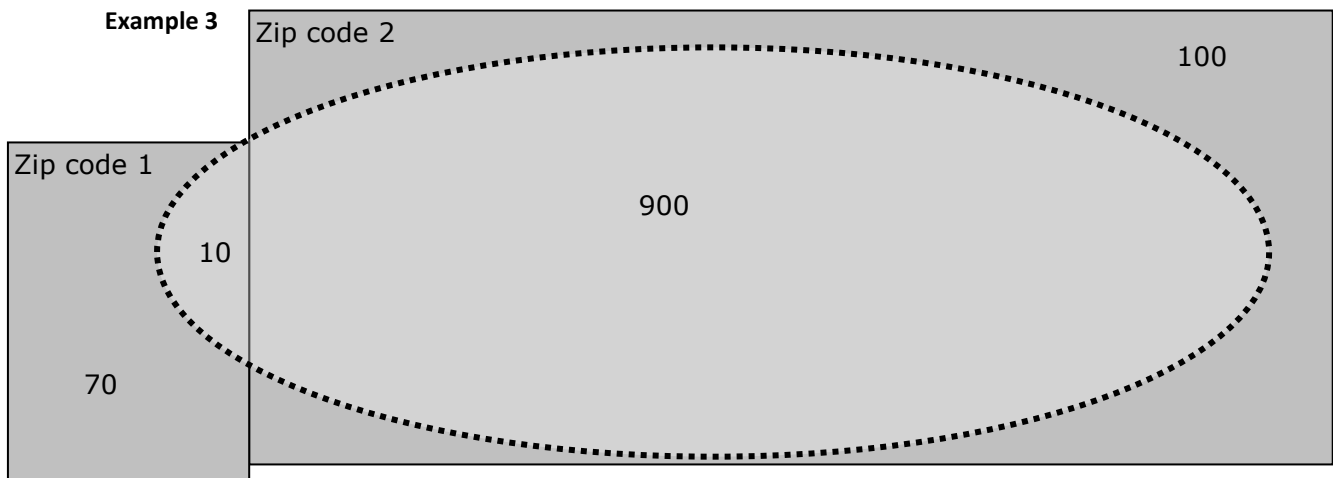
The oval represents the destination geography boundary -- the edge of a destination city. The rectangles represent the source geography boundaries for two zip codes. The numbers are population of people living in each place: 10 people live both in Destination City and in the first source (Zip code 1), and 900 people live both in Destination City and in the second source (Zipcode2).

The formula for **Weighted Reliability Index** for a single destination is the total weighted destination population as a percent of total population. To understand this formula, see the calculations below.

	Percent of source population attributed to destination	Multiplied by the population attributed to the destination	Amount of destination
zip code 1	10/80 = 12.5%	* 10	1.25
zip code 2	900/1000 = 90%	* 900	810.00
	Total for Destination	**910**	**811.25**

In the above example, the **Weighted Reliability Index** for Destination City is **811.25 / 910 = 89%. Basically, 89% of the event locations were directly attributed to the area they occurred.** Along with the WRI a cut point for reliable reporting is needed. When half or more of the events have been imputed to the destination geography, rather than directly attributed from the source geography, the data is considered unreliable and rates are suppressed.

Rates: why is "raw data" converted to rates?

In order to make comparisons between counties and the state, and between counties that have different sizes, we use rates to describe an event in terms of a standard size population---either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 or per 100,000. For instance, what does it mean if County A has 42 alcohol retail licenses, and County B has 399? Does it mean that based on this indicator, the risk factor (Availability) is much higher in County B than it is County A? No, not if County B is a much bigger county. If County B is bigger, then the "rate" of liquor licenses per population might be the same or even lower. The only way to compare them is to convert the raw numbers to rates, based on the same population factor.

For instance:
County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14, 297
County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185
To calculate the rate per 1,000:
  42 / 14,297 = .002937 .002937 X 1,000 = 2.94
 399 / 186,185 = .002143 .002143 X 1,000 = 2.14
So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

Standardization of CORE Indicators

An individual indicator by itself is interesting because you can compare your county (school district, locale) to all other counties (school districts, locales), and to the state. You can also look at how the indicator changes over time. But it is more difficult to compare several indicators to each other, for example, if you want to see which indicator of risk is extremely high and which is just average. For instance, you cannot directly compare the number (or rate) of alcohol retail licenses to the number (or rate) of Food Stamp recipients---this would be like comparing apples and oranges and would not be meaningful.

The preferred way to compare different indicators is to find out how much each individual indicator varies from some common point; in CORE reports the point we use is the indicator's value for the state. In more technical terms, we transform the original absolute rates to a common scale: the relative deviation from the state rate. This is called a **standardized score,** and is based on the mathematical calculation of the standard deviation. For a particular indicator, the county (school district, locale) with the highest absolute rate will have the highest standardized score. A standardized score of 1.2, for instance, means that the county's rate is 1.2 standard deviations above the state rate, and a −1.2 would be 1.2 standard measures *below* the state rate. Approximately 95% of all counties (school districts, locales) in the state will fall between +2 and −2 standard deviations from the state rate.

Here is an example. Let's say an indicator for extreme family economic deprivation (Food Stamp recipients per 100 people) has a standardized score of 2.5 and an indicator for availability of drugs (alcohol retail licenses per 1,000 people) has a score of 1.2. We can say that, other things being equal, the county (school district, locale) in question has a higher risk for extreme family economic deprivation than for availability of drugs.

CORE indicators are standardized using a formula similar to the calculation of a z-score. A typical z-score for an observation (a county, a locale, a school district) is calculated as a difference between an observation and the mean (average) of all observations, divided by the standard deviation for all observations. A CORE standardized score for a county (school district, locale) is instead calculated using the state rate in place of the mean for all counties (school districts, locales). A standardized CORE indicator avoids the problem of using an unweighted mean of all counties (school districts, locales) that would give counties of very different size equal weight, and therefore provides a more meaningful comparison.

CORE standardized indicators for counties are calculated using the following formula. The same formula is used for locales and for districts, by substituting locale or district rates for county rates in the formula.

$$stdiz\_score = \frac{county_{rate} - state_{rate}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(county_{rate,i} - state_{rate})^2}{N}}}$$

Graduation and Dropout Data Methodology Changes

Beginning with the 2011-2012 school year major changes were made in how to measure dropouts and graduation for students in Washington State. "Graduation Rate Calculations in Washington State", a March 2012 publication by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, does an excellent job of explaining these changes. The following chart is an extract from that document (page 4).

How do the methods differ?

Estimated Cohort (old method) Prior to 2011-2012 school year	Adjusted Cohort (new method) 2011-2012 and beyond
Is a composite cohort. Uses dropout rates for all grades within one school year to determine an estimate of the number of students graduating.	Is an actual cohort; individuals are tracked over 4 years with adjustments made for transfers in/out.
Allows for alternate expected graduation year for students in special education or ELL programs.	Imposes concept of four-year timespan. There are no adjustments for Special Ed or Limited English students who are expected to take longer.
May adjust for deficient credits.	All students are expected to graduate four years after first entering 9th grade. Transfers from out of state or other districts who are credit deficient may not be reclassified into a lower grade.

Where are the roadblocks to learning in our communities?

Academic Achievement:
The CORE measures academic achievement using three groups of indicators:
1. Poor Academic Performance on statewide tests (risk factor);
2. Students who graduate from high school (protective factor);
3. Students who drop out of high school, failing to complete their education (risk factor).

Student Assessment

The indicators for *Poor Academic Performance* , are available for grades 4, 7 and 10. The indicators are calculated as a percentage of students tested in each grade assessment. Earlier years of information are from the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). In 2009-10 the WASL was replaced by the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) for grades 3 through 8 and the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) for grade 10. Some districts have chosen to test students in both grades 9 and 10 for the 10th grade assessment, giving freshmen a second chance to pass the test. Passing the HSPE is essential for high-school graduation. Ninth graders who were tested are included with the tenth graders in the calculation of the Academic Achievement indicator for grade 10.

Graduating from High School

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), protective factors are characteristics that decrease an individual's risk for a substance abuse disorder. Among the protective factors listed are: aspirations or expectations to go to college, high commitment to schooling, education is valued and encouraged, and academic competence. Children who graduate share many of these protections, therefore, CORE has chosen to categorize On-time and Extended Graduation as protective factors.

Two types of high school graduation rates are listed in the CORE reports, On-time Graduation and Extended Graduation.

For *On-time Graduation* , a student must graduate within four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** On-Time Graduation rate formula uses dropout rates discussed below; the formula is: 100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate-grade 12 continuing rate). The on-time graduation rate is the inverse of the cumulative dropout rate with the senior class adjusted to remove those students who stay in school for more than four years from the calculation. The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate divides the number of students graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students.

Extended Graduation requires more resources and dedication from district staff. It includes those students who stay in school after their senior year and complete the graduation requirements. Districts which have high extended graduation rates may also have higher dropout rates since the students attempting extended graduation are also at highest risk of again dropping out. A large difference in the size of the on-time and extended graduation rates may indicate that a district or school is working hard to keep students in school or to have dropouts return to school and attempt to graduate. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** Extended Graduation rate formula is: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate). The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate is the number of students graduating within five years divided by the adjusted cohort for the freshman class of the graduates.

Dropping Out of High School
Two types of high school dropout rates are listed in the CORE reports, Annual (Event) Dropouts and High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts.

The *Annual Dropout* rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is much more difficult for the data provider to compute from data stored within the new cohort designations for students as it draws information from four separate cohorts. Data production during the transition to the new method will likely have at least one year of data which will probably never be produced. The formula and the data for this rate have not been changed by the new methodology.

The *High School Cohort Dropout* rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout rate formula is: 100-(100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate)). The cohort rate is significantly higher than the annual rate for the same area as it measures the cumulative effect of the multiyear loss of students from their freshmen cohort. The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate is the number of students dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted cohort for the freshman class of the graduates.

School Climate:
Indicators listed under School Climate give an idea of how safe students may feel in their school or how committed they and their fellow students are to learning. These indicators are *Weapons Incidents in School* (rate per 1,000 students) and *Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8* (as a percentage of total student days possible in the school year). When weapons incidents are common or it is acceptable for young students to frequently miss school without explanation the school climate is not conducive to learning.

Extreme Family Economic Deprivation:
Hungry students find it difficult to focus their attention long enough to learn. Those with inadequate housing or clothing may find it difficult to interact with their peers. There are three indicators which evaluate levels of poverty.

Child Recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) gives the rate of children from birth to 17 who receive income assistance. The child must be a citizen or legal alien and their caregiver must not have exceeded the 60 month maximum. There is a requirement for the adults to seek work and an income evaluation. Teen parents must attend school.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients. The SNAP program was formerly called the Food Stamps program, and shows a more generalized level of need. While the persons must be citizens or legal aliens who seek work and meet the income guidelines there is no cutoff time limit for benefits.

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch gives a much broader look at poverty in your area. Children of people who are "working poor", who have exceeded 60 months in benefits, are not legal aliens, or are not seeking work can still receive meals and free milk. The free guidelines are at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines and the reduced price guidelines are between 130 and at or below 185 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.

However, there are other ways to qualify. Many persons earning a gross income up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level apply for income assistance because their children are automatically eligible for free school lunch if they meet the adjusted income guidelines. These are sometimes called $0 grants. Households receiving assistance under SNAP, TANF for their children, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) or, with children who are homeless, fostered, runaway, migrant, or in Head Start Programs are eligible for free benefits. If any child or household member receives benefits under Assistance Programs all children who are members of the household are eligible for free school meals.

Changes in Hospitalization Data

When CHARS was first developed there were basically two types of patients: inpatients and outpatients including emergency department. Since that time, however, a third category of patients has come into being, and has grown. These are known as "observation" patients. Some observation patients may be similar to outpatients in that their lengths of stay at the hospital can be measured in hours. Other observation patients are more like inpatients; their lengths of stay can be a full day – or longer. Up until May 2007 CHARS only collected data on inpatients. Observation patients with lengths of stay exceeding a day or more were previously not reported to CHARS. This situation becomes even more concerning because the designation of a patient as either an inpatient or an observation patient is based upon each patient's payer's criteria. Hence, one patient may be deemed an inpatient by their payer and have their data reported to CHARS, while another patient with exactly the same clinic conditions and treatments – but with a different payer – may be deemed an observation patient and did not have their data reported to CHARS in the past. Revisions have been made which add these observation events to CORE from 2008 forward. This will change the trend data for those years for any rate containing data from CHARS.

In addition to the inclusion of observation admissions, supplemental diagnosis fields and supplemental external cause fields have been added to the analysis of patient data. Previously analysis was limited to the first nine diagnosis and the first external cause code. Both of these changes may increase the rates seen in data trends for 2008 to the present.

Data on hospital stays after October 1, 2015 uses ICD-10 definitions. Both ICD-9 and ICD-10 categories used to define alcohol, drug, suicide and injury accidents are detailed in the section called Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. CHARS events use only directly attributable diagnosis definitions.